THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

Sudden and Alarming Mental Aberration of a Witness.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) *Register* of a late date says:—

One of the most exciting and startling scenes that ever occurred in court at this city took place late in the afternoon of yesterday. The particulars are as follows:—

The case in progress was that of Catharine Miller, who sued by her next friend, C. W. Gilmore, vs. John S. Mace and others, the suit being brought to recover household goods levied on as belonging to Thomas Miller (Mrs. Miller's husband), and which the plaintiff claims as hers.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Miller was again called to the stand to undergo cross-examination by M. L. Clark, Esq., in course of which the latter gentleman, in endeavoring to show a discrepancy between Mr. Miller's present statements and those made some time since, asked if he had not, several years ago, stated to Mr. H. Reed that he was then worth quite a large sum of money.

To this query no reply was made, and for a few moments a deep and sudden silence ensued. Finally, Mr. Minshall, of counsel for plaintiff, broke the oppressive silence by rising to address the Court, and at that moment Mr. Miller, who was standing just in front of the jury-room door, turned to the judge and said:—"May it please your Honor, I wish to make a few remarks," and immediately after clasped his hands to his head and exclaimed:—"I feel—as if—I was getting—paralysis of the brain!" and commenced sinking to the floor, uttering such prayerful ejaculations as "Lord, have mercy on my soul! O Lord, bless me and pardon my sins!" etc., or words to that effect.

Before reaching the door he was caught in the arms of persons near by, and carried back into the jury-room. On reaching there he espied a gentleman approaching whom he said had endeavored to ruin him, and he made an effort to get hold of the person, but was prevented.

The excitement in the court-room at the time was intense, every one starting to their feet to get a better view of the strange scene and its author. In another moment, however, Mr. Miller having broken loose from those having him in charge in the jury room, with pallid face, dishevelled hair, rolling eyes,and undistinguishable mutterings, rushed, with long strides, into the court-romm, pressing his elbows to his sides, and puffing the wind in gusts from his mouth. This sudden and terrifying irruption, as well it might, startled judge, bar, and audience, and a general stampede ensued. Neither the lawyers nor the audience stood upon the order of their going, but went at once.

The sudden removal of the witness, and the disturbed condition in which it left the nerves of the bench and bar, made an adjournment necessary, which was had.

We have not attempted to depict the absolute frightfulness of the scene, as that would be impossible. Those present have no desire ever to see another like it. In all his years at the bar and on the bench, Judge Dickey avers that he never beheld anything equal to it.

It is thought the strain to which Mr. Miller's mind had been put during the preceding day or two, and the excitement consequent thereupon, tended to an unsettlement of his reason, resulting as above.

IN A BAD BOX.

A Haytien Diplomat in Trouble—He Visits a Concert Saloon and Brings Up in a Station House

Among the guests at the Louvre concert saloon, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, on Thursday night, was Alfred Box, Secretary of the Haytien Legation, who for some time past has been enamored of Fanny Butler, one of the "pretty waiter girls" employed there, unbeknown to his family, who, with himself, are temporarily stopping at the St. Germain Hotel. Alfred, in his personal appearance, may be attractive in his own country, but is of rather too dark a shade to pass muster in this, being only a shade or two lighter than a simon pure "Ole Virginny" negro. But pretty little Fanny entertained him, probably because he had plenty of money and knew how to spend it, and was considered a liberal, whole-souled fellow. Night after night he remained until the girls were allowed to go to their homes, and then he invariably accompanied Fanny. On Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, she had a favorite who requested the privilege hitherto allowed the brunette, which the latter "could not see," and commenced upraiding her, when, as he alleges she assaulted him, took his diamond pin from his scarf, and ten dollars in money from his pocket. As they were engaged in their little unpleasantness, Officer Duff, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, came along and desired to know what the trouble was, when Fanny charged Alfred with stealing a five dollar bill from her hand. As the distinguished secretary was able to articulate very little English, the story, which he attempted to relate, was not listened to, and he was ordered to accompany the officer to the station house in Thirtieth street, which he declined to do. The officer seized him by the coat collar and walked him along in double quick time, which so enraged him that he drew back his fist and planted it plump in the ear of the officer, at the same time drawing a pistol, pointing it at his head and threatening to blow the "peeler's" brains out. He was prevented from so doing by the officer, who wrenched the weapon from his hand. On searching him in the station house a large dirk knife was found concealed about his person. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when a complaint was presented against him by the officer, charging him with carrying concealed weapons, Fanny failing to appear against him. In his informal examination he stated he was thirty-five years of age, born in Hayti, resides in this city, by occupation Secretary of the Haytien Legation, and not guilty of the charge preferred against him. He was held to bail in the sum of $400 to keep the peace. Richard Thackray, of No. 44 Exchange place, becoming his bondsman.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

SAD FAMILY HISTORY.

Melancholy Suicide of an Unacknowledged Wife.

Last Thursday the steamer Maggie Hays, on her way from New Orleans to Memphis, exploded one of her boilers just below Helena, Ark. Captain Barney C. Martin, the captain of the boat, was badly scalded, and died in a few moments, on board the steamer Commercial, to which boat he was conveyed after the accident. His body was forwarded by the steamer R. R. Hudson to Sisterville, West Virginia, for interment. Captain Martin was married several years ago to Miss Sallie Limebaugh. The marriage was a secret one, and had never been made public. When the news of the captain's terrible death reached his wife, she swooned, and has ever since been very much dejected. When the body reached Cincinnati, Mrs. Martin begged permission of her husband's brothers to see the corpse. The request was finally granted, and when she gazed upon the loved features, now cold in death, she remarked to the brothers, in a significant tone, "I will never trouble you again." The steamer Mary Ament left for the up-river country two or three hours in advance of the R. R. Hudson, and upon this boat Mrs. Martin engaged passage for New Richmond, Ohio. As she went on board the remarked to the captain that she would not long be separated from her husband. In her conversation with him she seemed very despondent, and frequently inquired when the Hudson, which was a faster boat, would overtake them. When they arrived at New Richmond the Hudson had not come up, and and then paid her fare to Shiloh. Presently it was noticed that the door of her state-room was standing open. On examination her clothing was found lying on the floor, but she was nowhere to be found. It seems certain that the unfortunate woman, distracted with grief at the loss of her husband, waited until the Hudson came alongside, and then, when the remains of her beloved were nearest her, plunged into the Ohio and buried her grief beneath the dark waters. Mr. Limebaugh has been very unfortunate of late. The husband of his eldest daughter was accidentally shot and killed at Springfield, Ohio, about six weeks ago. A few days ago another son-in-law was killed, and, as if to crown his sorrows, the daughter herself has now committed suicide. These calamities, occurring in such quick succession, have completely prostrated him.

FREEDOM'S BIRD.

The Royal American Eagle has a Chance to Seek the Broad Empyrean and Goes Back on It—Disreputable Behavior of the National Fowl.

We find the following disillusion in the Providence *Journal* of yesterday:—

The Monitor Engine Company of Pawtucket recently purchased a golden eagle, which had been captured in a trap, with the intention of having it killed and mounted to ornament their engine house. The bird was a fine specimen of its species, measuring nearly seven feet from tip to tip, weighing about twelve pounds, and had sustained no injury in its capture except the loss of one toe in the trap. Mr. H. C. L. Dorsey, the eccentric citizen of Pawtucket, who has a fellow feeling for the captive, offered the company $20—$10 in gold and $10 in greenbacks—to liberate the bird. The offer was accepted, and Thursday, at 12·30 o'clock noon, was the time appointed for the bird to soar away in new-found freedom. Accordingly at that time a large crowd assembled to witness the flight. At 12·30 o'clock Gillmore's Band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," which discommoded his majesty not at all. Mr. William Durant read a poem, written by a lady of North Providence, a friend to the largest freedom, dedicated to the "Eagle now in bondage, but soon to be released to soar to realms of broad blue to carry to other birds an account of the bounty of Mr. Dorsey, the prisoner's friend, and the Peabody of Pawtucket."

After three cheers for Mr. Dorsey, and while the band was playing "Hail Columbia," his majesty was liberated by Mr. Dorsey. In a moment the bird was in the air, amid prolonged cheers from the multitude, who were prepared to watch his proud flight. But, alas! like too many bipeds, he "couldn't stand prosperity," and the good care he had received and the bountiful freedom dinner he had been given were too much for his so long untried wings, and he was compelled to light on a house, scarcely a hundred yards from his old cage, where he sat in proud contempt for the expectations of the people. In a moment snow-balls from the hands of small boys flew thick and fast around him, but a cock of the head in a manner imitated only by the "bad man" of Congress, and a look of "Shoo fly," was the only notice he deigned. As the band commenced "Yankee Doodle," he started a second time, and for a moment seemed likely to reach his own broad blue; but as he receded from the inspiriting strains of the music, the attraction toward the earth was too strong, and he began slowly to descend, till in attempting to light in a large elm tree his talons became entangled in the twigs, and the proud emblem of our nationality was trailing in the air, helpless, and humble enough to gratify the most traitorous heart. Here he hung, till a young man, Robert Salisbury, climbed the tree, and attempted to release him, when, with a touch of his native ferocity, he went for Robert's head in the most approved bird-of-prey manner, with beak and talons, and a lively struggle ensued, and the eagle was again the air. But high living was the ruin of him, and he gradually fell to the ground, and was taken back to his old quarters, where he awaits the action of his would-be liberator, Mr. Dorsey.

QUICK TRANSIT.

New System of Transportation; or, System of Sphero-Locomotion.

The great advantages of rapid and cheap transportation are so well understood at the present day that it is unnecessary to explain the importance of an invention that proposes to transport the mails and products of the country—its grain, fruits, meats, cotton, highwines, oils, minerals, coal, and merchandise generally—to and from all parts of it in a few hours, instead of days, and at a cost far less than by means of railroads.

It will at once be admitted that such an invention, if practicable, will be of incalculable benefit, and will inaugurate a new era in the industrial and commercial interests of the world. This invention, so new and unlooked-for, has been made, and patents have been secured for it in this country and in Europe. It introduces a new principle, and with it a new system, fundamentally different from the old. The new means or instrument of motion which it employes is the sphere—an instrument which it substitutes in the place of the wheel. The sphere is the simplest and the true form of a vehicle of motion. It revolves on its periphery without friction, is moved with the least power, and permits the highest rate of speed attainable by any form of material body.

Nature, in all departments in which she requires high velocity, employs the sphere as the form best adapted to rapid and unvarying motion, as is exemplified in all her works, from the planet, which is a spherical body, rotating on an imaginary axis, to the falling drop of rain, which assumes the spherical form in passing rapidly through free space. The invention, following Nature in her teaching, employs the sphere or globe as the vehicle of motion. To adapt it to the purpose of transportation it is made hollow, and the load to be carried is placed inside. Thus, hollow spheres or globes, carrying their load inside, are the vehicles used under the new system. They may be of any size, from two feet to ten in diameter, according to the service to be performed. They would be best made of one of the metals—cast-steel, if practicable—thin, and turned in a lathe with exactness and precision, so as to roll evenly and smoothly. They would be provided with apertures or "man-holes," made to screw in so as to form a part of the surface, by which they could be loaded and discharged easily and readily.

The new vehicle requires an equally perfect road bed, or track, on which to operate. This road bed has been gradually prepared by the invention of the pneumatic tube and its successful employment. Pneumatic tubes have been constructed in London, and are now in regular operation, mail matter and packages being sent through them. A little railway, with cars, is placed inside them, so that the old vehicle of transportation on the wheel-and-axle principle has been transferred to the interior of the tube, operating within it as it does without, the only change being the substitution of atmospheric pressure in place of traction by locomotive power. The properties which the pneumatic tube possesses fit it perfectly for the new vehicle of motion.

It will furnish the vehicle, first, a road bed that is even smooth and solid; second, entirely free from dirt and dust, or other obstructions, and protected against the perturbing action of the wind, rain, and snow; and, third, a passage-way, in which the spheres, moving with the current of air, will not be impeded in their course by the resistance of the atmosphere. The tubes will be constructed a very little larger than the spheres, to allow them a free passage. A metallic rail or plate will be placed as a road bed on the bottom of the tube, of a suitable width, and slightly concave, to adapt it to the convexity of the sphere. From these explanations, it will be seen that the invention consists in employing hollow spheres or globes, with the load to be transported inside, operating in pneumatic tubes. The tubes may be placed under or over ground, but better over, raised some fifteen feet in the air, and supported on posts or piers. Wood is the best material with which to construct the tubes; it would not expand and contract with the heat and cold like iron, while it would be far cheaper. Narrow plank, tongued and grooved, properly seasoned and saturated, the joints cemented, would furnish the best kind of material. By a system of way stations and relays of power at proper distances the lines of tubes can be made to connect the towns and cities of the entire country, effecting rapidly and cheaply transportation to and from all parts of it.

ANOTHER CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A Whole Family Poisoned—The Mother and One of the Children Dead.

From the Chicago Times, February 17.

The people living in the vicinity of South Halsted and Lake streets were startled yesterday by the report that one of their neighbors bad murdered his entire family. An investigation of the rumor developed thr following facts:—At the house, No. 44 Lake street, lived Aaron Beckner, aged fifty-four years; Anna, his wife, aged thirty-seven years; Elizabeth, his daughter, aged four years, and an infant son. Early on yesterday morning, the milkman called usual, but on knocking at the door he was unable to arouse any of the inmates, whereupon he drove away. At 12 o'clock yesterday noon, Officer Barnes, who had just come on duty, was told by a little girl that Mr. Beckner's family were all dead. He hastened to the house, and on entering the room he found Mrs. Anna Beckner lying dead on the bed, and the little girl lying dead beside her. Across the foot of the bed lay the infant boy, the only live person in the room. The officer was then told that Mr. Beckner had gone to the milkman's, and he at once started to arrest him, which he did, but it required the help of four other men and an express wagon to bring him to the house. Beckner then made a statement to the effect that on Tuesday evening the family had partaken of barley gruel for supper; that during the night the three others were taken sick; that he vomited considerably, and that his wife seemed in terrible agony; that about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mrs. Beckner and the girl Lizzie expired, and that he was sick and suffering so badly that he could not alarm the neighbors. As soon as Beckner had been brought to the house by the policeman, Dr. Boscoe was summoned, and, with the aid of an emetic and the use of a stomach pump, succeeded in obtaining a part of the contents of his (Beckner's) stomach. The doctor states that he found evidences of arsenic in the admixture thus obtained. In the stomach of both the mother and little girl he found what he supposes to be arsenic. The infant boy, Henry, was soon awakened by the noise about his bedside, and was gently lifted from the bed on which lay his dead mother and sister. Beckner was taken to the county hospital. The bodies of the mother and daughter were removed to the dead-house, where an inquest will be held. The deceased was the second wife of the man Beckner.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

A Denial from Mr. J. R. Sypher.

We have received the following letter from Mr. J. R. Sypher, in reference to his alleged connection with the sale of the cadetships:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1870.—I see published in your paper of yesterday a "special despatch" from Washington, which gives the testimony of one Brooks relative to his application to me to procure the appointment to a cadetship at West Point.

It is true that this man Brooks did, on several occasions, importune me to procure for him such an appointment. It is not true that I ever agreed to procure one for any price or consideration, or for any sum named or unnamed. Perhaps I should have unceremoniously kicked this man from my presence; but I chose rather to use mild means, and therefore resorted to the professional expedient of demanding a retainer of $2000, which I judged rightly to be far beyond his ability to pay. I followed this demand by the declaration that the acceptance of this retainer would in no way bind me to procure for him an appointment; nor had it any reference whatever to the fact that I had a brother in Congress. I said to him, further, that I would under no consideration recommend for nomination to the Military or the Naval Academy any person who was not in every way eligible for that position.

I was never before, nor have I been since this occurrence, approached by any man on this or a similar subject. This whole affair is the culmination of a conspiracy of the parties who were leagued to defraud the Associated Press, and this personal attack is in retaliation for the part I was compelled to take in their exposure.

Respectfully, J. R. SYPHER.

Still Another Denial—A Telegram from Hon. Leonard Myers.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The charge against me in the *Evening Herald* is utterly and maliciously false. I never made any such appointment directly or indirectly. My appointee at the Naval Academy is Charles C. McCartney, the son of a private soldier in my district, who died in Andersonville Prison.

LEONARD MYERS.

TAXATION.

The President's Decision in Favor of a Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Two members of the Ways and Means Committee had some talk last evening with the President, and the remarks made were to be reported to the full committee. He said that last fall he was of opinion that we would do better to go on rapidly as possible in buying up and cancelling our bonds, so as to reduce our debt, and in this view had recommended that we hold our tax and tariff rates generally at the present figures, so as to have a large surplus for use by the Secretary of the Treasury in cutting down the indebtedness.

He had thought a good deal about this matter, he continued, and had somewhat changed his opinions as to the policy that should be pursued. He was satisfied that it would be better for the country to have a reduction of taxation, that the people were anxious for it, and that Congress could not well do less than meet this expectation. In his opinion we might make a reduction of twenty millions in the receipts from internal revenue, and he would very readily sign bills looking to such a reduction if passed by Congress. Something was said about the Funding bill now before the Senate, and he remarked that he himself was not so confident as some persons seem to be that we can negotiate a par loan at four and a half or five per cent. interest. It might be well to pass the bill, but he doubted if we could do much under it this year.

—General Sigel recently wrote the editor of the Baltimore *Wecker*:—"Personally I would have been well pleased with the office of Assessor for the Sixth district. But the question was not only whether I should be provided with a position, but the political principle was involved whether or not the German element in general was to be recognized by the Federal Government. For that reason I was obliged to act as I did. I know very well the difficulties which stood in our way, and am in no manner, therefore, astounded at the result."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Commander Seely and the Cruelties on the Steamer Pawnee—The Monarch at Annapolis—Another Whisky Case Decided in Favor of the Government—A Railway Accident.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Commander Seely—The Cruelties on Board the United States Steamer Pawnee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Robeson yesterday promulgated a general order in relation to Lieutenant-Commander Seely, who was tried last September, which is as follows:—

I. At a Naval General Court-martial convened at the Boston Navy Yard, September 23, 1869, pursuant to an order of this Department dated September 15, 1869, and of which Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., who was found guilty of the following charges and specifications:—

Charge I.—"Neglect of duty."

Specification 1.—"In this: that Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., being at the time Executive Officer of, and serving in that capacity on board, the U. S. S. Pawnee, did neglect his duty by allowing James L. Oliver, Master-at-arms of said vessel, to inflict unlawful and cruel punishments and tortures upon the persons of R. W. Turner and John A. Symms, Landsmen, serving on board said vessel; said punishment and tortures extending from on or about the 20th day of June, 1869, to on or about the 30th day of June, 1869, said vessel being, from the 20th to the 26th day of said June, on the passage from Brazil to the United States, and from the 26th to the 30th day of said June, at or near New York."

Specification 2.—"In this: that Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., serving, as set forth in the first specification, on board the U. S. S. Pawnee, did, from on or about the 24th day of June, 1869, to on or about the 4th day of July, 1869, neglect his duty, by allowing, for said period, James L. Oliver, Master-at-arms, to inflict unlawful and cruel punishments and tortures upon the person of Patrick O'Brien, seaman, serving on board the U. S. S. Pawnee. This while said vessel was on the passage from Brazil to the United States, and while at or near New York."

Charge IV.—"Scandalous and unofficerlike conduct."

Specification 7.—"In this: that Henry B. Seely, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer of said Pawnee, as aforesaid, and during said voyage, and on or about the 24th day of June, 1869, on board said Pawnee, being asked by Captain J. M. B. Clitz, the commander of said vessel, concerning the condition of Landsmen Turner and Symms, aforenamed, of whose condition it was his duty to be fully informed, falsely pretended to know their condition, of which condition, by means of his gross neglect of duty, he was wholly ignorant, and falsely represented to his said commander that they, said Turner and Symms, were all right; that they had not been unlawfully punished, and were not being punished beyond the law, when, in fact and in truth, said Turner and Symms had been unlawfully punished and tortured, and were then, and for a long time had been, cruelly subjected to barbarous and horrible treatment, to the disgrace of said ship and of the navy of the United States."

The Court, having found the accused "guilty" of these charges and specifications, proceeded to sentence him, and then transmitted the record of their proceedings, for revision, to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy, having carefully and deliberately examined the record, was of the opinion that the sentence was inadequate to the finding, and, accordingly, on the 8th day of November, 1869, ordered the Court to reassemble on the 16th day of said November to reconsider the sentence.

Having reassembled, in pursuance of this order, the Court, upon reconsideration, sentenced the said Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., "To be suspended from duty for four years, on furlough pay, with loss of rank for that time, and to be publicly reprimanded, in general orders, by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

II. This sentence seems to the Secretary of the Navy still inadequate to the charges of which Lieutenant-Commander Seely was found guilty, and the proceedings, finding, and sentence in this case are approved only for the reason that they are the result of a prolonged deliberation by a respectable and legally organized court, and because Mr. Seely would, otherwise, go wholly without punishment.

In publicly reprimanding Lieutenant-Commander Seely, in pursuance of the sentence, the Secretary can only say that, while he believes that the "neglect of duty," which resulted in punishments so cruel, could only have existed on board a well-ordered ship of war under cover of the "scandalous and unofficerlike conduct" which availed to shield and prolong it, he can find no excuse for the officer who has been found guilty of both.

Lieutenant-Commander Seely remains in the naval service, since no officer, however culpable, can be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a general court martial; but not the less must it be understood that the infliction of punishment, unsanctioned by law, by those whose authority to inflict punishments is derived only from the law, will never be tolerated by the department under any circumstances.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely is suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for four years from the date of this order of reprimand, which will be read at naval stations and on board the ships of the navy in commission.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Removal of Disabilities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The members elect to Congress from Mississippi, with the addition of Senator-elect Revels, made another visit to the Executive Mansion to-day for the purpose of requesting the President to delay signing the bill for the admission of Mississippi until after the bill removing political disabilities, which contains the names of certain members of the delegation, shall have passed Congress.

The reasons for this request were because of the fact that the admission of the State before the removal of disabilities of a portion of the delegation would deprive them of their seats, and were stated to the President, who in response to the request expressed his willingness to conform to the wishes of the delegation. Consequently the Mississippi bill has not yet been signed. The interview was brief, lasting only ten or fifteen minu es.

Another Whisky Case.

A despatch from Supervisor Bloomfield, dated Springfield, Ohio, the 18th, says:—"The jury have found for the Government in another of the celebrated Pekin whisky cases, being out less than ten minutes."

President Grant and the Monarch.

President Grant has intimated his intention of visiting Annapolis during the stay of the Monarch at that city.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Blake is order to duty as Chief of Staff of the South Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet.

Lieutenant Commander J. H. Sands is detached from duty at the Observatory, and ordered to ordnance duty in Washington.

Master J. M. Wilson is detached from the Maumee, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign H. L. Roosevelt is detached from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the Alaska.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—The express freight train, due here from Boston at 11·35 o'clock last night, was thrown from the track at Wilbraham, accounting for the delay in the arrival of the owl passenger train. One man was injured by the accident.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Monarch at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The British iron-clad Monarch reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 19—11 A. M.—American securities open firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88⅝; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREMEN, Feb. 19.—Petroleum closed active last evening at 7 thalers 6 groats. At Hamburg the closing price was 15 marc bancos and 12 schillings.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Enlistment in the Army or Navy Not Desertion of a Wife.

This morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions his Honor Judge Paxson delivered the following decision upon a nice and entirely new point:—

Commonwealth vs. Doran. The defendant is charged by his wife with desertion. The facts are that a few weeks since he enlisted in the navy, it is said while under the influence of liquor, and the wife now brings this charge, and asks for an order for her support.

United States District Attorney Smith appeared at the hearing on behalf of the Government, and suggested that this proceeding was the result of collusion between the husband and wife, in order to avoid the consequences of the enlistment of the former. There was no direct proof of this, however, although at the hearing there was an evident desire manifested on the part of the defendant that an order should be made; and his refusal to assent to any allotment of his pay for the benefit of his wife might bear such a construction.

The real question for decision in this case is, whether a man who enlists in the navy is guilty of desertion. It is certainly a separation from his family, and it may occur under circumstances of great hardship to them, yet it is a service which is not only legal but highly meritorious. Every citizen owes service to his country, both in peace and war, and in time of war the Government enforces this duty by the strong arm of power, and drafts the citizen into its service. If the courts were to hold now that a citizen enlisting in the army or navy is guilty of desertion, we should be compelled to adhere to the same ruling in case we are again overtaken by the misfortune of war. For the law is not made to suit particular cases; it is "a rule of action" intended for all men alike, and for any condition of affairs. To hold that it is a patriotic duty for a man to enlist in the service of his country—to compel the performance of that duty, by a draft, if necessary, and then decide that the man who had performed this duty, either voluntarily or involuntarily, is guilty of desertion, is most illogical. Such a view of the case is opposed to sound policy and might lead to very embarrassing results. If the principle contended for here had been invoked successfully during the late Rebellion, the Army of the Potomac might have been depleted by the indignant wives who would have swarmed across the Radipan in search of their truant husbands. To show the absurdity of such a proposition it is only necessary to state it.

This case is dismissed, and the defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States authorities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

The Money market to-day is quite active, but the demand is chiefly from the stock dealers, to whom money is freely offered as low as 4 per cent., subject to call. Some of the large houses are now borrowing on time at 6 per cent., which indicates a lively time in the Stock market. Discounts remain quiet and easy as usual, at about 6@7 per cent. for good names.

The gold market is depressed by reason of the increased demand for our securities abroad and the advance in prices. Another cause operating in the same direction is the probable reduction in the taxation of the country, which has a direct tendency to depress gold. The market opened this morning at 119⅛.

Gold is very quiet this morning, and the range of the premium is between 119 and 119⅛.

Government bonds are dull but fairly steady, notwithstanding the falling off in gold.

Th[illegible] was considerable activity at the Stock Boar[illegible] this morning, and prices have again advanc[illegible]. In City sixes there were sales of the new [illegible]ertificates at 100¾.

R[illegible]ding Railroad sold freely at an advance on yes[illegible]rday's figures. Sales at 48¾ and at 48⅞, b. [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad was in active request and stronger. Sales at 57@57⅛, and Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54@54¼. 41 was bid for Little Schuylkill, 75 for Norristown, and 51 for Minehill.

In Canal shares there were no sales. 16 was offered for Schuylkill preferred; 32⅝, b. o., for Lehigh; and 64 for Morris preferred. In miscellaneous stocks the only sales were in Philadelphia Bank at 161. 40 was bid for Second and Third Streets Railway, and 21 for Spruce and Pine.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 5s, 10-40, 112⅞@113; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 119@119⅛.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1865 114⅛@114⅜; do., July. 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 112⅛@113; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 119⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; do., 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118⅞@119⅛; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $695@710.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New	100¾	200 sh	Read.....b60.	48⅞
200 sh	Penna R.ls. s5wn....	56⅞	400	do...ls.s10.	48¾
100	do.......c.	57	100	do.....b30.	48·81
100	do...s5wn.	56⅞	200	do..ls.b60.	48⅞
2	do..........	57	100	do..........	48¾
7	do..........	57	100	do...s5wn.	48⅝
100	do.......c.	57⅛	100	do..........	48¾
13	do.......ls.	57⅛	300	do...ls.b60.	48⅞
12 sh	Leh V R.......	54¼	500	do...s5wn.	48¾
100	do.....b60.	54¾	100	do....b60.	48⅞
388	do.......ls.	54	200	do..........	48¾
100 sh	Read R..b30.	48⅜	200	do......s5.	48¾
100	do.........	48·81	100	do..s5&in.	48¾
100	do....b60.	48⅞	100	do.s5wn&i.	48¾
			300	do....ls.c.	48¾

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119⅛	10·52 A. M.	119
10·25 "	119⅛	11·22 "	119⅛
10·27 "	119⅛	11·24 "	119
10·28 "	119⅛	11·30 "	119⅛
10·37 "	119⅛	11·37 "	119

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The feature of the market here continues to be the movement in gold, which still exhibits a very decided indisposition to yield in either direction to any great extent under speculative influences. The present disposition among operators, however, is decidedly bearish, the price having early this morning been forced down to 119, at which figure it opened in the room. The bears were assisted in securing this decline by the apparent reduction of Mr. Boutwell's currency balance to the extent of about $5,000,000 as against the amount of currency on hand this day week, which taken together with his strength in respect to coin on hand, over and above gold certificates, seemed to favor larger sales next month.

"Gold at 119, however, the lowest point it has yet reached since it touched that figure in its upward movement after the suspension of specie payments, seemed too tempting a figure to importers; and under a fear of their appearance in the market the 'shorts' deemed it wise to cover, and their purchases, together with some for customs, rallied the market and brought the premium back to 19¼, from which it receded again to ⅛, continuing to fluctuate between that figure and 119¼ up to the close of business. It is difficult to tell at this time what influence the proposed revision of the budget by the Committee of Ways and Means, by which it is proposed to reduce the appropriations for the year to the extent of $50,000,000, will have upon the premium. The statement that such was the intention of the committee was repeated in the street by telegram from Washington to-day, and much canvassed, but its effect upon values cannot yet be determined. It should be borne in mind that when Mr. Boutwell submitted his estimates for the current year he solicited an appropriation of $50,000,000 in excess of last year. This amount, we are informed, was subsequently, upon conference with the Ways and Means Committee, reduced to about $38,000,000. The inquiry is pertinent at this time whether the proposed reduction we now hear of is to be upon Mr. Boutwell's estimates either as originally submitted or since amended, or upon last year's appropriation.

"Holders of gold had their balances carried at rates ranging from 5½ down to 3 per cent., and exceptionally at 'flat,' or free of interest. A considerable increase in the street interest in the market is apparent from the above figures.

"The money market showed a shade more activity, the regular rate on Governments being five per cent, and on stocks five and six. Some balances were left over at four, but that figure to-day was exceptional.

"Foreign exchange was steady, without change in rates.

"The Government market resisted the bearish influence exerted by the decline in gold and was firm, with moderate activity, gaining strength from the announcement that the Funding bill was made the special order in Congress for Wednesday next. At the close the market was off the best figures, but still strong."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 114¼; do. 1865, do., 114¼; do. do., new, 113¼; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 112¼; Virginia 6s, new, 66; Missouri 6s, 90¼; Canton Company, 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 33¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅝; Erie, 26⅜; Reading, 97¼; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 87⅝; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 150 bushels at $8·12½@8·37½, the latter rate for choice, and 500 bushels on secret terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·25.

There is a steady demand from the home consumers for Flour, but an almost total absence of any inquiry for shipment. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25 for fair up to $6 for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 ₩ barrel.

There is but little doing in Wheat, but prices are steady, owing to the light receipts and stocks. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·26. Rye may be quoted at $1 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 90c. Oats are unchanged. 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55 cents.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 per ton.

Whisky is steady at 98c. for wood and 99c.@$1 for iron-bound Western.

—A letter from Mississippi, intended to prejudice favorably the case of a murderer, says that the writer knows of a family of high social standing in that State whose tempers are so uncontrollable that the members, male and female, will, upon a trifling misunderstanding arising, hurl knives at each other across the dinner-table, and that in the presence of strangers.

—It is a cute Yankee who is a conductor on one of the Boston street cars. He knows how to please his passengers, and so even at this late day he still announces, in stentorian tones, at every trip, the arrival at the "nearest point to the Coliseum." And then all the passengers look at one another and smile complacently, and the car moves on.

—A Canadian has raised a breeze by suggesting through the papers that the motto, "Let knowledge grow from more to more," which was placed upon the walls of a college in Toronto, is not good English. Friends of the college are rushing into print, and suggesting that the critic write to Mr. Tennyson and ask him to correct the mistake in the next edition of *In Memoriam.*

—To a Virginian who asked him to use his influence to reduce the tax on tobacco, General Butler last week wrote:—"You will see the difficulty of throwing away some thirty millions of revenue rather than have some few people thrown out of employment. Besides, when the taxes are honestly assessed everywhere tobacco will rise in price, so that men in our manufactories will manufacture it still, and these men will have employment again."

—The Newark *Advertiser* reports that the students have been having lively times at Rutgers College, growing out of an attempt on the part of the seniors to attend the juniors' orations for the junior year honors. The juniors "rushed" the seniors from the hall, and the Faculty having sustained the seniors in the encroachment, the juniors refused to speak at all at the exhibition. Finally, however, a compromise was made, and only the seniors who belong to the society which speaks and the juniors are to be admitted to hear the trial.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, steamships Main, from Bremen; City of Cork, from Liverpool; and Columbia, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........FEBRUARY 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........28 | 11 A. M.......34 | 2 P. M..........36

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, New York, do.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, Lynn, do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Lynn, do.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Five Brothers, at this port yesterday from Cardenas, reports, 15th inst., saw a three-masted schooner in lat. 37 47, long. 75 37, with foremast gone and part of main and mizzenmasts standing, undoubtedly the Ramon de Ajuria, hence for Sagua, before reported. Later accounts report the R. de A. at anchor 17th inst., off Chincoteague. The tug America left the Breakwater this morning to assist her.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, 32 days from Lisbon, with salt and corkwood to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, 6 days from Savannah, with old iron to A. Whitney & Sons.

Schr Mary Bowman, Rocap, from Millville.

Schr F. B. Colton, arrived yesterday, is consigned to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

17th inst., ship Ladoga, for Cork for orders.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Jasper, Fowler, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8 A. M. 17th inst.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.

Schr Fly, Carter, hence, at Providence 17th inst.

Schr Rachel Seaman, Seaman, cleared at Boston 16th inst. for Bath, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Annie May, May, from Philadelphia, at New London 15th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GLAD TIDINGS!

From the N. Y. Times.

Of course, the wiseacres who proposed to excommunicate the *Times* for daring to urge a large and an immediate reduction of taxes, will expend all that remains of their wrath upon General Grant and the Committee of Ways and Means. The offense of the President is rank and must be punished; he has listened to the voice of the people, and has come to the conclusion that they want and must have substantial relief. And the members of the Ways and Means Committee are not less guilty. They have heard the country's cry, "Down with the taxes!" They have agreed to recommend some measure of reduction. Great will be the fury of the monopolists and their prophets, and terrible the fate of President and committee-men. Who knows what will happen now the powers that be at Washington begin to evince their appreciation of the feeling prevalent throughout the States?

We have no doubt that General Grant will survive the scolding that is in store for him, and will even come through the ordeal stronger than ever. He commenced his Executive career with the declaration that though having on all subjects a policy to recommend, he should have "none to enforce against the will of the people." On this subject of taxation he has kept his word. In December he recommended the retention of the present rate of taxation through another years as a means of facilitating the funding of the debt. That was General Grant's policy. Since then the will of the people has been made manifest. It is that taxes shall be reduced now. Precisely how reduction shall be effected, what taxes shall be revised or repealed and what maintained, is a matter in regard to which opinions differ. But on the essential point—that the fiscal burdens shall be lightened to the greatest possible extent, and without delay—the people are all but unanimous. On no other subject is there half the unanimity that prevails on this. "Down with the taxes" is everywhere the cry—a cry not prompted by ordinary impatience of taxation, but originating in the conviction that trade and industry have endured the exhaustive drain of war taxes to the full extent of their ability, and that a diminution of the load is absolutely necessary. This is the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, echoed with few exceptions by the press, and the force of which is now recognized at the White House and in the Capitol.

The demand for reduction must have impressed the President with greater force because of the evident friendliness with which it has been uttered. His policy and the will of the people differed—but only as to order and time. "First funding, then reduction," was his maxim. "Reduction first, that the country may be relieved and its credit strengthened by prosperity, then funding"—is the policy of the people. In their ultimate purposes the two methods are identical. The popular preference has not been expressed in vain. With a promptitude and frankness which are as honorable to his manhood as to his sagacity, General Grant has studied the will of the people, ascertained its drift, and comprehended its significance. Another President might have clung to his own policy despite all declarations against it. He might have mistaken defiance for duty, and confounded obstinacy with principle. General Grant has more correctly learned the responsibilities of his position. Having ascertained the will of the people, he proposes to carry it into effect. He has discovered that they require a reduction of taxes at once, and he has exerted his influence to bring the Ways and Means Committee to the same conclusion. For this candid acknowledgment of a great fact, we thank him—and the people will thank him heartily.

Will Congress with equal grace pause in its personalities, arrest the empty talk which renders it ridiculous, and enter upon the work which should have been begun last December? Will the Ways and Means Committee discard its Tariff of Abominations, whose promulgation has provoked just indignation, and acquiesce in the President's suggestions? These are questions yet to be answered. General Grant, it is known, recommends an immediate reduction of taxes to the extent of at least fifty millions—thirty millions to be taken off internal taxes, and not less than twenty millions off customs duties. This is the minimum of relief that should be afforded. The committee, it is understood, has already adopted the proposition relating to internal revenue, and we trust that it will not hesitate to renew the consideration of the tariff, as well with the view of abating its enormities as of diminishing the revenue derived from it.

The satisfactory performance of the task which thus devolves upon Congress calls for the exercise of some of the qualities which have just added to the greatness of the President. Fifty millions less of taxation will be a boon of no common magnitude. To enable the country to realize all its benefits, however, the work of revision, whether of internal or customs taxes, must be prosecuted without fear, favor, or affection. The largest possible relief to the people is the object to be aimed at; and any attempt to diminish this relief in the interest of specially-favored classes or monopolies will be unjust and impolitic. It cannot be forgotten that any notable reduction of taxation is a concession to the people, exacted by the pertinacity and force of their demand, with the help of the President; and Congress will blunder egregiously if in the process of reduction it shall heed other interests than those of the people.

CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"My policy" came within a single vote of the expulsion of Andy Johnson from the White House. Whether General Grant, remembering the misfortunes of Johnson, has or has not determined to avoid every danger of a collision with Congress, his policy seems to be the policy of awaiting the action or the opinion of the two houses upon all the great questions of the day. Upon the Cuban question, for example, we have been over and over again assured that his sympathies are with the islanders and their cause of independence, and yet his Secretary of State, in his strangely distorted notions of neutrality, has proved an active and efficient ally of Spain. His zeal and vigilance as a detective in the interest of Spain have been very remarkable for an old man, while his gracious ticket-of-leave to those thirty Spanish gunboats has shown that he has none of the patriotic weaknesses of a young man. General Grant, we will suppose, has consented to all this because he thus avoids the danger of trenching upon the supreme authority of Congress over such delicate questions as war, peace, neutrality, and belligerent rights. This is the best defense we can give him, and conceding that, under the circumstances, it may excuse him for resting upon his oars and drifting down stream, we can look only to Congress for action upon this Cuban question.

It is in this view that nothing can be expected from the administration in taking the initiative for the settlement of this question that we regard with special satisfaction the movements made in both houses of Congress in behalf of something like fair play to the Cubans, and in behalf of some recognition withal of the rights of American citizens. We regard these movements with special satisfaction because, without the direct intervention of Congress, the Government is in danger of being disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. On the plea of humanity alone General Grant, at any time since the 4th of March last, would have been sustained by Congress, by the American people, and by the enlightened opinion of Christendom, in proclaiming belligerent rights to the Cubans. Nay, more, at any time within the period indicated he would have been sustained by the public sentiment of the United States, and justified before the world, in pleading the duty of an armed occupation of Cuba in order to put an end to the barbarous atrocities of the Spaniards and to their savage government over the island, as outside the pale of civilization recognized by the law of nations.

On the broad and general principles of humanity and civilization there was a plausible excuse for the French armed intervention in and protectorate over Mexico. On the same plea as that of Louis Napoleon, considering the fact that we have assumed the guardianship over that country against European interferences, it becomes our duty to establish law and order in Mexico. The same plea, in view of the reduction of the Spanish government over Cuba to the savage condition, would doubtless satisfy Napoleon as our explanation for a military occupation of the island. But Mr. Fish, they tell us, is afraid of a war with Spain, and the President says, "Let us have peace." So be it, then. But, surely, the Cubans, against all the power of Spain by land and sea, have sufficiently proved their title to belligerent rights. Perhaps; but have we come in conflict with Mr. Sumner's hobby, those Alabama claims? We apprehend that Mr. Fish has not the remotest idea of any further agitation of those claims while he remains in the State Department; but for all that Mr. Sumner does not wish to have his case weakened by any recognition of belligerency in behalf of the Cuban insurgents.

Hence we infer the resolutions submitted in both houses of Congress, and the reported intention of the Committee on Foreign Relations of each body, are directed rather to the enlargement of our neutrality laws than to the concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans. On belligerent rights their claim is apparently not much better than was that of Jeff. Davis after Lincoln's proclamation of a blockade, and that is a matter of international law; but our neutrality is a matter subject to the action of Congress. The law of 1818 has become threadbare and liable to such one-sided misconceptions as those of Mr. Fish. It needs amendment, and such amendment as will admit of no misconstruction.

We believe that the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House, of which General Banks is chairman, is disposed to act faithfully on this Cuban business, in accord with the universal public sentiment of the country; and we are assured that the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, of which Mr. Sumner is chairman, is satisfied that they must not in this business trifle any longer with public opinion. We hope, however, that General Banks and the House will lead off, because that body, in being nearer the people than the Senate, in nearer the mark of "manifest destiny;" and we want a resolution from the immediate representatives of the people first, because we want to wake up the administration. It has already been asleep too long, and should be permitted to sleep no longer.

A FOOLISH SCHEME.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is one cardinal error at the foundation of all Government telegraph schemes, and it is this:—Government has no concern with what the private citizen can do without Government aid. Experience shows that the machinery of any government, when applied to the common concerns of life, is cumbersome and wasteful. A man is apt to spend his own money, and squander that of other people. If Mr. A. T. Stewart had built our new Court House for his private business, he would have spent about one-fifth of what Mr. Tweed has squandered as Supervisor. We have no doubt Mr. Tweed would have done the same thing if he had been erecting a house on his own account. We can understand how a Government should aid new enterprises, railways and telegraphs in unsettled countries, where capital wisely spent will add to the nation's wealth and prosperity. Thus, we have always found that railway land-grants increased the value of Government lands. The construction of the Pacific Railway has no doubt added to the nation's capacity for taxation five times as much as we spent for subsidies.

At a time when statesmanship begins to consider the wisdom of abandoning the Post Office and submitting the mails to private competition, we are asked to assume the whole telegraph system, and do as a Government what is done already by private companies. Mr. Hubbard of Boston is the champion of the new policy, and Mr. Senator Ramsey is his representative. Mr. Hubbard's bill proposes to combine both government credit and private capital. He proposes to destroy all telegraphic interests by establishing under our Post Office Department a system which will paralyze all existing companies by underselling them in service. It places all telegraph property at the mercy of the United States Postal Telegraph Company. It makes no provision and offers no inducements for improvements in telegraphic service. It seems to provide for a large reduction in tolls, but in truth leaves the new company without any restraint whatever in its charges for all business passing over its wires. Thus it is declared that the rates shall be twenty-five cents for all messages of twenty words or less, including date, address, and signature, sent a distance of 500 miles, and at night the same rate when sent 1000 miles. As very few messages are ever sent more than 500 miles at night, and as all lines charge half rates for night service anyhow, this provision in fact amounts to an increase of charge upon night business. There is also a provision that the payment of extra tolls will secure what is called "priority of transmission." This would be a vicious principle. The rule now is, "First come, first served." Mr. Hubbard would declare, "The largest pay, first served." Under such a rule, no business man could have any assurance that his business would be attended to, and he could have no advantage in promptitude or expeditious service. Such a provision would destroy all fairness and impartiality.

It is even a grave objection that there is no opportunity for competition between the new line and lines now existing. The Government makes a contract at fixed rates, rates higher than are now charged. It would be at least fair to ask proposals from the present companies and accept the lowest bid. This is not done, and, worse still, no attempt is made to advance telegraphic science. The bill merely provides for equipping the line with "good" instruments. Why not the best? Telegraphy is a science still in its infancy, and, if the Government really means to do this work, it should open the door to some of the new inventions that promise to increase the value and expedition of this service. The bill would purchase all lines now in operation. Why not purchase one of the patents which promise great value? Why allow Mr. Hubbard to charge $300 and $200 a mile for wire, when the best wires in the country can be bought for $60 and $70 a mile? Why, in rendering an account of its expenditures, simply gives its "construction account," and no schedule of salaries and incidental working expenses? What principle governs newspaper charges? We have a schedule of rates based upon the tariffs of the Western Union Company, with special rates to the Associated Press. As a member of the Associated Press, we appreciate of course this proposed dispensation, but at the same time we do not ask for any special legislation for our benefit. We can do without it. The Associated Press simply wants to be treated like any other customer, and does not appreciate being made a lever to push along any scheme like that of Mr. Senator Ramsey.

Finally, and this embraces the whole question, the principle of Mr. Ramsey's bill is radically wrong. We have shown its mischief in detail, even supposing that there existed a necessity for the proposed legislation. General Washburn's bill is bad enough, but the General would take the English plan, which is open and honorable, makes the whole service responsible to the people, and recognizes vested rights so far as to pay telegraphic companies for the money they have expended in establishing their business. Senator Ramsey, on the contrary, crystallizes into a monopoly a business as great as our postal system. It creates vested rights which, in the end, must be purchased at large cost by the public money. It permits Mr. Hubbard to exact greater tolls than other responsible companies would in time be willing to charge for similar service. It commits the Government directly to a system which will be extravagant, foolish, and ruinous. We cannot tolerate such a scheme, especially at a time when we are doing all we can to pay old debts without contracting new ones. The bill is partial, unjust, and unnecessary, and we hope to see it swept into the sepulchre of dead legislation.

DOWN WITH THE RING.

From the N. Y. World.

Horace Greeley was once in a position where it was within his sole competency to give to the people of New York city an honest and capable city government. He preferred to be a partisan rather than a good citizen. It is within his competency to assist greatly the effort of the Democratic masses here to throw off the domination of the ring. He prefers to be a partisan rather than a good citizen. Therefore he calumniates honest Democrats now, and within a week will be writing comparative praise of the ring.

It would be very easy for us to ask troublesome questions of Mr. Greeley concerning his share in the Pennsylvania protectionists' corruption fund, his share in the city advertising which has stopped the *Tribune's* mouth more than once, and his share in the contracts for the new City Post Office which one day he pronounced "a wart on the end of a man's nose" in its present site, and shortly after advocated through thick and thin for "reasons of more pecuniary purport;" but all this we shall scrupulously refrain from doing, not only for the honor of our profession, in which he is a veteran, but also because, so far as the *World* is concerned, this contest for the self-government of New York city and its honest and frugal self-government shall not be dwarfed to the dimensions of a personal encounter, or a fight of factions, by the manner in which Mr. Greeley, the *Tribune*, or any other ally of the ring chooses to earn his wages.

It is sufficient to say, and we regret to say it, though we have foreseen that it would soon have to be said, that Mr. Greeley is lending some of his influence, and, as the contest waxes hotter, will shortly be lending all his influence, to the thieves of the ring whom for a dozen years it has been his stock in trade to denounce. It is sufficient to find his motive for this in the mere partisanship which prefers New York city to be corruptly governed, since it is certain to be governed by Democrats, rather than honestly and frugally governed, since that would be fatal to the Republican party in the State, and imperil its ascendancy in the Union.

In this mere unscrupulous partisanship he will find no following, save among partisans unscrupulous as himself. Good citizens will not suffer themselves thus to be led astray. As they are good citizens, they will support with their voices and their votes the men who vindicate themselves against all his aspersions by the nature and character of what they propose for the city.

Senators Genet and Norton, by the resolutions which they introduced in the Senate on Wednesday, which are fully reported in Thursday's *World*, but are garbled or concealed from the readers of Thursday's *Tribune*, have done more in one day than Mr. Greeley has done in twenty-five years to get good government for this city. It does not lie in his mouth to proclaim their inferior civic virtue. If, when it was impossible to overthrow the ring because the *Tribune* and its party ruling in the State divided places and spoils with the ring, they then made no assault upon its gigantic corruptions, what politician is pure enough to pitch a stone? Most reformers begin by sharing the errors which it is their mission to overthrow. But the *Tribune* would vilify Luther for not earlier starting the Reformation, though earlier it must have failed.

These Senators, and those men in the Senate and the Assembly who co-operate with them, represent the wishes of the honest Democrats of this city. They deserve the support of every good citizen, whatever his party. Their integrity and their sincerity cannot be impeached with success; for it is daily vindicated by the heavy blows they are dealing to the ring; their resistance to the charter which would perpetuate the power of the ring; their persistent unearthing of the corruptions of the ring; their avowed and pledged purpose to put into the hands of the people a fatal weapon against all future rings—namely, a charter under which this city government can be revolutionized by the people's votes in one election.

CAUTION TO INVESTORS IN STOCKS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Within the past few years innumerable companies have been formed under the general manufacturing law of this State, not only for the transaction of business within the State, but for the purpose of carrying on all sorts of operations in other and remote localities. Many of the petroleum companies, for instance, operating in Pennsylvania, are incorporated under our State law, as well as most if not all of the silver and gold mining companies of Montana, Nevada, and even California. The Mariposa Mining Company, with its capital of $10,000,000, is a corporation of this kind, and so are many other concerns whose shares are daily bought and sold in Wall street.

It would be well for persons owning shares in this class of companies, or who may be intending to buy them, to be reminded of a provision in the act under which they are incorporated, imposing a serious personal liability upon individual stockholders. Section 18 of the act reads thus:—

> "The stockholders of any company organized under the provisions of this act shall be jointly and severally individually liable for all debts that may be due and owing to all their laborers, servants, and apprentices for services performed for such corporation."

The liability, it will be observed, is for money due to "laborers, servants, and apprentices." The words are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace every person employed by such corporations; and in the case of mining and petroleum companies, which require the services of a great number of men, they take in nearly all the debts such companies are likely to incur. Now, in general, "laborers, servants, and apprentices" will not work very long without getting their pay, so that when the company's money gives out its debt for wages does not increase much. But cases may be readily imagined in which the arrears of wages may accumulate; and when they do, they may become a serious claim against any unlucky shareholder who may be singled out for the operation of the law. He is individually liable, and has no alternative but to pay, and trust to legal process to make his fellow stockholders reimburse him their shares. The workmen may be induced by promises to keep on for a considerable time, and when at last they lose all confidence and quit the company's employment, some speculator may buy up their claims at a low figure and proceed to collect them as the law allows. It might thus happen that the owner of single share of stock would be made to pay a thousands of dollars, and be practically remediless.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 19 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
85 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office. 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26§

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD
(OF MISSOURI)
Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of $7,000,000 of the above road. Four millions of the issue have been sold to investors in Germany, and $2,500,000 in this country. The road runs from St. Louis, 283 miles, across the State of Missouri, to the Kansas State Line; there connecting with roads extending over four hundred miles further west. The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were...$3,077,890
Operating expenses.............................. 1,959,652
Net earnings.............................$1,118,238

The interest on the entire loan is $420,000 in gold.

The Trustees under the mortgage are U. A. MURDOCK, President Continental National Bank; JAMES PUNNETT, President Bank of America, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The gross earnings per mile for the past year were about $11,000, and are gaining steadily.

The road is finished, has no complications with other Pacific Roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road. The Bonds are as safe as any in the market.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in 1888.

The coupons are free from Government tax, which is paid by the company.

Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NEW YORK.

This loan was all sold in 1868 and 1869, except $500,000, retained by the company to pay off an old mortgage (the Dresden mortgage), at prices ranging from 95 to par and interest.

Owing to the present low price of all other railroad bonds, as well as gold, the price has been reduced to 90 and interest, at which we offer a limited amount.

The earnings of the road for the month of January, 1870, show a handsome increase over the same period last year.

We consider these Bonds a first-class and entirely reliable investment, being a First Mortgage on a Finished Railroad, running through the centre of the State of Missouri, and now earning more than double the interest on its debt.

Government Bonds received in exchange at market rates.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
2 17 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening a slight fire took place at No. 144 South street. Loss, $200.

—A young man who gave the name of Edward Jones was arrested yesterday afternoon, immediately after he had jumped off a car on the Second Street Railway, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. James W. Culbertson. Alderman Kerr held the prisoner for his appearance at court.

—The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest at the Eleventh District Station House on the body of Isabella Mehafy, aged forty years, who died suddenly at the first tollgate on the Second street road.

—The Building Inspectors have taken measures for the removal of the dangerous walls left standing by the fire at Bruner's mills on Thursday. Meanwhile, the Mayor has ordered travel on the street to be stopped.

—During the storm last evening the brick dwellings Nos. 1911 and 1913 Christian street were struck by lightning and the back window frames were torn out of the walls. No person was injured.

—Yesterday afternoon the sub-committee from the Committee on Highways of Councils inspected the different bridges of the city, and found that, as a general thing, they were in need of repair. This is especially the case with the Wire Bridge and Market Street Bridge, and attention is to be given the matter at once.

—A mass meeting of colored persons was held last evening, at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, near Eighth, to hear the report of the committee of twenty-five, appointed at a late meeting to devise plans for the proper celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A long programme was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119⅛.

—Smallpox is rapidly decreasing in New York.

—Nebraska has ratified the fifteenth amendment.

—Yesterday the great bridge over the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky., was formally opened.

—In the case of Scull vs. Findlay, in the State Senate yesterday, Findlay was declared duly elected.

—Senators Whitely and Farrow, of Georgia, have arrived in Washington.

—A resolution was adopted in the New York Assembly yesterday, for the payment of the State debt, principal and interest, in specie.

—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination to the Supreme Bench of William Strong, of Pennsylvania. A motion to reconsider the vote is pending.

—A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, authorizing judges to visit convents to ascertain whether any of the inmates were confined against their will.

—R. T. Brown's nomination as Collector of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district was rejected by the Senate yesterday. An effort will be made to have the vote reconsidered.

—A discussion arose in the Senate yesterday on the bill to promote the International Exhibition proposed to be held in Washington in 1871. It is thought the project will receive little aid in this quarter.

—One of the contestants in the Mayoralty difficulty in Mobile has been committed to jail for refusing to surrender the office to his opponent. The conduct of the committing judge meets with general condemnation.

—Mr. Lowry offered in the House yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether Colonel McFarland had been guilty of misdemeanor as Superintendent of the Orphans' Schools. No action was taken.

—Further testimony was taken yesterday respecting the alleged sale of cadetships. One witness implicated an ex-member from Louisiana and a Philadelphia gentleman, but refused to follow up the subject, and it is said has disappeared from Washington.

—About ten days ago a party of masked marauders surrounded the dwelling of Squire Walton, Colliersville, Tenn., summoned him to come out, and on his refusing fired into the house, mortally wounding his wife and him slightly. They then fired the house, but fled in time to allow of the escape of the inmates.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land bill is accepted by all the Irish members.

—The Ministers at St. Petersburg implicated in the recent nihilist plot have resigned.

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried on the charge of "homicide through imprudence."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

Oliver Dyer's Double.

It has been said that every man has his "double"—that is, that somewhere in the world there exists as perfect a counterpart of himself in form and feature as is consistent with the universally recognized principle that nature never does send forth an exact repetition of herself. The friends of Mr. Oliver Dyer have been very forward in claiming that nature never did attempt to repeat herself in bringing forth a counterpart of him. An impecunious impostor, however, has been making the round of New York streets during the past week, claiming to be—not the counterpart of Mr. Dyer, but that gentleman himself. To make his claims good he has been simulating a number of interesting diseases, each of which was presumed to present distinct and peculiar claims to charity. He talked "good," boasted of his spiritual woes and warfares, and without exactly displaying sores—like a modern Lazarus "on the make" and bent upon creating a sensation—he managed to intimate that they were "all there," and that he, the sufferer, was identical with that magazine-chap of genius who wrote the Wickedest Man out of a money-making groggery on Water street, and into a respectable temperance grocery, where he just manages to make his rent. Now should this accomplished outcast (I refer to the imposter and not to the genuine Oliver) travel to Philadelphia, there are between him and the magazinist one or two points of difference of which I wish to give the broad-brims warning. The original Oliver has no wounds nor bruises either of a physical or spiritual nature, and if he had he would keep them to himself and not make them a means of extorting alms.

Theatrical Sensations.

There are three theatrical novelties now claiming the attention of the public. One of them is the "Hamlet" of Mr. Fechter, another the "Hamlet" of Mr. Fox, and the third Mr. Daly's *Frou-Frou* the long-announced drama of "powerful human interest." Of the two "Hamlets" (leaving out all consideration of Mr. Booth's), I think I prefer that of Mr. Fox. It is about all that it professes to be—extremely humorsome. When, with the attitude and bearing of the graceful Edwin himself, Mr. Fox comes upon the scene with a pocket handkerchief in one hand and the *Police Gazette* in the other, the burlesque is no less laughable because the stateliness and dignity of Mr. Booth are seen to be the material upon which the burlesque is built. Mr. Fox's appearance of late in *roles* of legitimate comedy have not been very successful when compared with his pantomimic representations, but in this travestied "Hamlet" he has made a hit which fills the house every night, and will bear him prosperously on to another run of fortune.

I grieve to say that by presuming to appear in a character which Edwin Booth has made so supremely his own, Mr. Fechter has only drawn upon himself the comparison he so defiantly challenged, and that that comparison has not been in his favor. "Dutchy" is one of the least inelegant of the descriptive epithets that have been lavished upon him. True, the houses have been crowded nightly, and the gentlemanly creatures in the ticket office have been well-nigh insulted at divers hours of the day and night for not having on hand sufficient seats wherewith to satisfy the public. But this success is the merely temporary one of curiosity—and the curiosity itself is very soon slaked. After the third act is over people leave the theatre in droves, and having been disgusted with Mr. Fechter's *chef d'œuvre*, wish to see nothing more of him.

Frou-Frou, by Mr. Daly, is not a success. I shall have more to say of it next week.

Miss Anthony's Birthday.

This occasion was duly celebrated on Tuesday night, when the Woman's Bureau, in Twenty-third street, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, most of whom took an interest in the woman's suffrage movement. Since Miss Anthony squarely and fairly owns up that her age is fifty, there is no reason why I should delicately beat about the bush. But at any rate she don't look fifty, and she did not on that occasion. She stood at the top of the first flight of stairs, dressed in a short silk dress of black and dark red. Of course, after numerous handshakings, there was a "call" for the victim of the occasion, and in response to stamping of feet and clapping of hands Miss Anthony reiterated what she had often said before, namely, that as long as there was a right grudged her sex she would be found with her shoulder to the wheel. And the writer of these lines believes you, Susan. With all your faults, he believes you're the very salt of the suffrage question.

New York Reporters at New York Balls.

I have been to "a many" balls in Philadelphia, but never to one at which so much attention was paid to newspaper people as was lavished upon them on Thursday evening at the *bal masque* of the Arion Vocal Society. It was a touching and healthy spectacle—that presented by the nicely furnished little room which had been set apart expressly for them. There they sat at various desks and tables, a couple of score of journalists, each in dress suit, and each wielding a pen intent for the moment upon giving a picturesque description of the affair for his especial "organ." While they are thus throwing off those brisk paragraphs which read so prettily in the morning's newspapers, various bottles of champagne and Rhine wine are brought in, and almost enough corks are heard popping to correspond to every note of punctuation. The writing of the most of these reports is finished by midnight, at which hour, the business of the night over, the reportorial corps is supposed to be ripe for its pleasures. The various reports are confided to several small boys kept in waiting, or in the pay of the association giving the ball, and by half past 12 my report is safe in the hands of the managing editor or foreman of the newspaper it was intended for. This is a neat way of doing the business, is it not? Why don't Philadelphia do the work in similar style? It would be sure to be reciprocated in some way or other. Bread *so* cast upon the waters returns buttered after very few days. Such is the experience of ALI BABA.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·49	MOON RISES	10·03
SUN SETS	5·40	HIGH WATER	4·09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr C. B. Wood, Hieskell, Charleston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, 60 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.—vessel to Workman & Co.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Sagua 8th inst., with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co. Sailed in company with brigs Carrie Pickering and Proteus, both for New York. Left in port, loading, barks Lavinia, for New York; Yumurri, for do.; Stampede, for do.; Milton, for Falmouth; brigs Harry, for Boston; Gilmore Meredith, for do.; schr Frank Palmer, for New Orleans; also, bark John Chase, just arrived; schrs Lizzie Magee, discharging, and —— (three-masted), for Baltimore.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, from Cardenas 3d inst., with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, 13 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Sailed in company with schrs Althea, Smith, for New York; E. & L. Cordery, Grace, for do.; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, for do. Left bark Sam Sheppard, for Philadelphia, to sail 6th inst., and schr H. B. McCauley, for do., in a few days.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, 50 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Schr Frank B. Colton, Robinson, from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

BELOW.

Brigs Richmond, from Messina; Ida M. Comery, from Matanzas; Faustina, from Cardenas; schrs Stampede, from Mayaguez; and Summerville, from Sierra Morena, via Havana.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah, today:—A. J. Cheeseboro and wife, Mrs. Adams, Miss M. Anderson, William Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Yager, L. Shumway, Rev. Dr. Wattson and lady.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, from St. Helena, S. C., with a cargo of phosphates, sailed from that point for Philadelphia on the 15th inst., and was towed over St. Helena bar to sea by the steamer Pilot Boy.

Bark Argonaut, Steengrafe, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, at Havana 12th inst., loading for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, hence for Cardenas, was spoken 11th inst. lat. 29 40, long. 74 54.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, from Messina for New York, was passed 17th ult. off Gibraltar.

Schr Glengarry, Yates, at New York 17th inst. from Matanzas.

Schrs N. W. Megee, Catlin, hence for Boston, and M. E. Coyne, Facemire, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 17th inst.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, at Savannah 16th inst., from Richmond.

Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the Leigh Spit (River Thames) having grown up, the buoy marking the same has been removed one cable S SE. of its former position.

The buoy now lies in 6 feet at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

South Church spire just open to the northward of a large house next east of the gas works at Southend, NE. ¾ E.

The easternmost chimney of the parsonage at Leigh, just open to the westward of Leigh church tower, NW. ¾ N.

Southend pier, SE. by E. ¾ E., distant 2 cables.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Jan. 28, 1870.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.
If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,
The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front
STORE BUILDINGS,
30 or 60 by 164 feet,
Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,
SUITABLE FOR ANY
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.
Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,
With Steam Hoist and Heat.
LARGE UPPER ROOMS
For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to
E. KETTERLINUS,
N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.
2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

THE BALLOT AND VIVA VOCE.

John Stuart Mill, the English writer on political economy, has recently propounded to the Social Science Association of Philadelphia sundry questions in regard to the practical operation of the vote by ballot. In England the old *viva voce* method still prevails, despite the efforts of the Liberals to supplant it by the ballot, and he probably hopes that the answers to his queries will be of such a character that they will furnish new ammunition to the advocates of the proposed reform. No party and scarcely a single public man in this State doubts the superiority of our system, and we would no more think of returning to the antiquated and inferior English method in general elections than of giving up railroads to go back to turnpikes. The principle underlying the whole subject may be briefly stated in the allegation that it is right for Legislators and Congressmen to have their votes publicly recorded, because they act as representatives, and their constituents should be apprised of their course on every public measure on which a call of yeas and nays is demanded; but the people, acting for themselves alone, and being responsible to no one, should be relieved from all accountability for the exercise of their private judgment on public questions.

It must be confessed, however, that, like all other human institutions, even the ballot, as established in this city, is not absolutely perfect; and we could not give entirely satisfactory answers to all of Mr. Mill's questions. For instance, he wishes to know whether "absolute secrecy" is secured, and whether any official is cognizant of the vote. If Mr. Mill was to inquire minutely into the result of the comparatively few instances where voters endeavored to maintain secrecy when shrewd election officers wished to penetrate it, he would find that the efforts of the reticent voters had rarely been crowned with success. At nearly every election efforts are made to have the headings of the respective tickets printed in a type which will insure their identification by politicians learned in such matters, and when there is reason to suspect that these headings are designedly imitated, other plans are speedily devised to ascertain the real proclivities of doubtful voters.

Mr. Mill's question whether voters are "desirous of concealing their opinions and votes," however, may be emphatically answered in the negative. As a rule they are remarkably free and outspoken, and doubts about the political position of American voters or a desire for concealment occur only in exceptional cases.

When Mr. Mill asks "what influences, such as corruption, intimidation, or other, have most effect on the vote, and does the ballot protect the vote fully from these, or in what point does it fail to do so?" his query brings into strong relief the superiority of the American system. To the honor of our voters be it said that cases of corruption and intimidation are extremely rare, and in proportion to numbers, a hundred English voters are either bought or frightened to one American. The great mass of our citizens are as completely above the reach of such influences as the proudest nobles of Great Britain. The "other" influences by which they are chiefly swayed are their partisan affinities, or, in a few cases, personal friendship.

An answer nearly as satisfactory could be given to his question whether the body of voters are "intelligent and apparently swayed only by public motives," but an Englishman who is not familiar with the ramifications of our politics, and with the prevailing thirst for office, would not be likely to comprehend, without minute explanations, the extent to which our political machinery is manipulated by men inspired, in part, by personal ambition.

Mr. Mill's last query is as follows:—

> "Do you think open or secret voting best secures the expression of the elector's convictions, exposed as he is in the one case to intimidation, and in the other screened from the healthy influence of public opinion?"

This question, too, displays an ignorance of the workings of the ballot in this country which is scarcely pardonable. It implies that its use screens American voters "from the healthy influence of public opinion," and that this fact is as notorious as the intimidation of British voters under the *viva voce* system. If Mr. Mill wishes to be enlightened, he should at the outset divest himself of this totally erroneous idea. No man here is screened from the force of public opinion, and it is in reality far more potent than it would be under a *viva voce* system, for where that prevails it is the rich and powerful, the owners of large landed estates or the proprietors of cotton mills, mainly, who are feared, while here the masses, when they are fully aroused, can wield a potential influence in all questions, and award speedy punishment politically to those who incur their displeasure, or shower honors upon their favorites.

Fortunately for the honor of our country, Mr. Mill does not ask about the operations of the "repeaters." Perhaps if he did we should be obliged to confess that the English system may have the solitary virtue of furnishing a better safeguard against their rascality than our own.

THE ALASKA SWINDLE.

Ever since we paid our money for Alaska we have been hoping almost against hope that it might possibly turn out to be of some value, but exactly how we were to get the interest on our investment no one was able to say. It now seems likely that Alaska will prove a rather expensive land speculation, and that it will remain on our hands as a legacy of the Johnson administration and Mr. Seward's diplomacy, to remind us that sometimes, at least, the proverbial Yankee cuteness in driving a bargain is seriously at fault in matters of considerable moment. The fact is that we have been badly sold in the purchase of Alaska, and we would be well off if the money paid to Russia was all that it will cost us. In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury has presented a statement of the receipts and disbursements in Alaska since it has been in our possession. By this statement it appears that the Collector of Customs in San Francisco has paid out on account of the revenue cutter service, in excess of what he would have disbursed if the vessels had remained in port, the sum of $160,000. The other items of expense in this line are:—Disbursements by the Collector of Customs at Sitka on account of collecting revenue from customs and revenue cutter service, $101,353. Disbursements on account of special service, $6224. Disbursements on account of the War Department in excess of what would have been disbursed had the troops been stationed elsewhere in the United States, $330,000. Disbursements on account of Post Office Department to Sept. 30, 1869, $212. Total disbursements, $597,789. Receipts from customs, $21,332. Receipts from Post Office, $518. Total, $21,850. Disbursements in excess of receipts, $576,939. The Secretary of War says that of the $330,000 spent by the department, more than $100,000 was expended in the purchase and equipment of a steam vessel employed in the transportation of public troops, which vessel, with due allowance for wear and tear and risks of navigation, will long continue to represent a considerable portion of the sum expended upon the same.

These figures speak for themselves, and need no comment.

THE FICKEN SHOOTING CASE AGAIN.

Yesterday there was another hearing of the Ficken shooting case in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and on the surgeon's testimony that the boy Curran appeared to be out of danger, it was decided to release Ficken on bail, to answer the charges against him in the bill returned by the Grand Jury. The District Attorney desired that the bail should be fixed at $20,000, giving as his reasons that the defendant was a rich man, and that as he contemplated leaving the country, the amount should be placed at such a figure as will guarantee that he will be on hand when he is wanted. Ficken's counsel protested against this, and attempted to persuade the Court that his client was a persecuted individual, and that $20,000 would be most oppressive bail. Judge Ludlow, in rendering his decision, took exactly the right grounds, and said very justly that what might be oppressive bail in one case would be laughed at in others. The only object the Court had in fixing the amount of the bail bond was to secure the attendance of Ficken to answer the charge against him when his case comes up for trial. The testimony showed that the accused was wealthy, and also that he contemplated leaving the country, and under these circumstances the Judge considered himself perfectly justified in fixing his bail in the Curran case at $12,500, which, with the $2500 demanded by the magistrate and the $5000 in the case of the boy Isaac Barker, would make a total of $20,000, which under the circumstances was no more than justice required. The Judge then admonished Ficken that it would be well for him to surrender himself at once if his victim should grow seriously worse, and he repelled the insinuation of Ficken's counsel that he had been influenced by either personal or political motives in anything that he had done or said with regard to the case, and concluded his remarks by saying "that so far as the Court is concerned it is a matter of little importance who the man is, he will be tried according to law. If he is guilty he will be convicted; if he is innocent I hope he will be acquitted." There was great reason to fear that efforts would be made to hush the affair up, and prevent it from being brought before the courts, on account of Ficken's wealth and supposed influence and social position. The District Attorney is entitled to great credit for his prompt and efficient action, and there is now a fair chance that exact justice will be done, and the outrage avenged by Ficken being obliged to delay his journey to Europe until after he serves out a term in the Penitentiary.

"HOMICIDE THROUGH IMPRUDENCE."

If Richard Ficken of Philadelphia were a Frenchman and a member of the Imperial family, he would probably be tried upon the charge of "homicide through imprudence," which is the novel title that has been invented by the French officers of justice for the crime of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in shooting Victor Noir. It will not be difficult to foretell the result of a trial based upon such a charge, and the pleasant anticipations of Rochefort that a Bonaparte would be the successor of Trauppman under the axe of the guillotine will scarcely be realized. There is a saying in the United States navy that it is practically impossible to convict an Admiral before a court-martial, and that it is almost as difficult to acquit a common sailor; so in France the conviction of a Bonaparte for the "imprudent homicide" of a journalist who had abused the imperial family would be a phenomenon even greater than the acquittal of a journalist for offenses against the press laws. While the indictment against the assassin of Victor Noir is equivalent to an acquittal, or at least that he will at the most only be obliged to undergo a nominal punishment, the prosecution and conviction of editors who dare to say what they think are being carried on with relentless vigor. Yesterday the cable furnished us with a considerable list of journalists who had been sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and to-day the same despatch that informs us of the exact character of Pierre Bonaparte's crime as defined by the legal representatives of his imperial cousin, also announces that Victor Fouville, one of the editors of *La Marseillaise*, and the companion of Noir when he waited on his assassin has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred francs for violating the press laws. This style of administering justice may succeed in crushing out opposition to imperialism for a time, but it will certainly not increase the popularity of the Emperor and his family. Thus far the Government has succeeded in holding in check the revolutionists, and it would do much to confirm its power if it would send Pierre Bonaparte to the guillotine, just as they occasionally hang a lord in England to prove the impartiality of British law; but as matters are likely to turn out, the imprisoned editors may prove the masters of the Emperor, even if they are blackguards and demagogues with whose revolutionary schemes sensible people can have but little sympathy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FINEST GENTS'
READY-MADE FURNISHING
CLOTHING. GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NOS. 818 AND 820
CHESNUT
ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE
AND BOYS' MERCHANT
CLOTHING. TAILORING.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION
ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870,
(AFTERNOON AND EVENING),
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

ALL FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE EARNESTLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

At 3 o'clock P. M., a meeting for adults will be held in the main audience room. President WM. H. ALLEN, LL. D., of Girard College, will preside.

The Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and other male Juvenile Temperance Organizations, will meet in the hall upon the first floor.

The Bands of Hope and Sabbath School Children will assemble in the second-story front room.

EVENING MEETINGS.

The meetings in the evening will assemble at 8 o'clock. Hon. Jas. Allison will preside in the main audience room.

The following eminent advocates of total abstinence will be present and address the meeting:—

REV. DR. A. A. WILLITS,
JOHN R. SYPHER,
REV. JOHN CHAMBERS,
REV. J. HENRY SMYTHE,
B. F. DENNISON,
GEORGE H. HICK,
REV. W. C. BEST,
HON. S. B. RANSOM, of N. J.,
REV. PETER STRYKER,
EDWIN H. COATES,
DR. HERRICK JOHNSON,
REV. DR. BROOKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,
REV. ANTHONY ATWOOD,
JOHN SHEDDEN.

The members of the orders of
Sons of Temperance,
Temple of Honor and Temperance,
I. O. of Good Templars,
Knights of Temperance,
Cadets of Temperance,
Cadets of Honor and Temperance,
And Bands of Hope,
Are invited to be present in regalia.

The famous Juvenile Band, from Girard College, will be present afternoon and evening.

Members of the Grand and National Bodies of the above organizations, and the members of the general and sub-committees, will be provided with seats upon the stage.

Let there be a grand outpouring of all friends of temperance, irrespective of organization or party, to make this a glorious celebration, and one long to be remembered for the onward movement given to the cause of temperance.

Arrangements have been make to accommodate all. The three large rooms at Horticultural Hall have been secured, and if required the churches in the vicinity will be opened. Friends of temperance, attend en masse.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

2 19 3t WILLIAM W. AXE, Chairman.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16tM8rp

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb 15, 1870

NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusion incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 21.

RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes.
2 15 6t

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on and after the 21st inst.

2 18 3t S. ALTER, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.

NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tufs 7t

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1mdo

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

MINISTERS, LAWYERS, ACTORS and Singers find beneficial results from the use of MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS. They are for sale by all druggists. 2 19 set*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

HORACE GREELEY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.
Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 12 14 17 18 19 21 22

THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 2, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys,
Samuel V. Merrick,
William W. Keen,
Peter Williamson,
R. Rundle Smith,
A. J. Lewis,
Robert Toland,
Isaac F. Baker,
John Ashhurst,
Frederick Fraley,
D. B. Cummins,
Joseph S. Lewis,
John C. Cresson,
John C. Davis,
Joseph B. Townsend,
A. J. Lewis, M. D.,
Jacob P. Jones,
William M. Tilghman,
Charles Wheeler,
Saunders Lewis,
John R. Cope,
Henry L. Gaw,
Henry Winsor,
John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, JR., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. 2 1 tus 3t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

West Jersey Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office.
Camden, February 15, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, clear of National tax, payable to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the company in the city of Camden, ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, February 19.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until the 19th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer,
2 16 4t West Jersey Railroad Company.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Professor McILVAINE will deliver his Third Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining Lectures will be given on Tuesday of each week, instead of Wednesday. 2 19 2t

CLOTHING.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING,
READY-MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605
CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES,
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14, were	$18
" " "	$16 "	$20
" " "	$18 "	$22
OVERCOATS	$12 "	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK CASH SALES AND OTHER SOURCES,

500 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, at 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Stripe Swiss and Stripe Nainsooks.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies, 25c.; cost 31c. to import.
Bargains in Nainsooks, soft finish Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, and Swiss Muslins.
800 pieces Piques at 25, 30, 33, 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c., that are very cheap.

8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS.

Tucked Muslins for infants' dresses.
Power-loom Table Linens, 37½, 45, 50c. up to $1 a yard.
7-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Linen Napkins, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·33, $1·50, $2, up to $6 a dozen.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75c., $1, $1·12½, up to $3 a dozen.
Bargains in Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.
Nursery Bird-eye at $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, up to $4.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
500 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, at 10, 12½, 20, 25, 31c.
Bargains in Damask Towels, etc.
Shirting Percales and Dress Percales.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, bought for cash for less than importer's prices.
Dimity Bands, at 15, 20, 25, and 28c.
Registered Edgings, Coventry Rufflings, Magic Rufflings, etc. etc.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, a new lot choice shades.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
1t N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

GREAT BARGAINS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
COMMENCED
MONDAY, JANUARY 24,
TO CLOSE OUT
THE BALANCE OF STOCK ON HAND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST OR FORMER PRICES, PREPARATORY TO OPENING
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS. 1 29 f1 5 12 19 26

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS.
OPENING NEW GOODS.

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Has opened this day, from New York Auctions,
Several Job Lots of Desirable Goods.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 28 and 31 cents; Unbleached and White, full regular made, cheapest goods ever offered.
150 dozen Gents' Superfine Super Stout Half Hose, 31 cents.
2000 yards 6-4 Elegant French Muslin, 38 and 45 cents, cost 50 cents in gold.
50 pieces 8-4 White Tarletan, 28, 31, and 45 cents, extra fine.
20 pieces fine French Pique Welt, wide width.
Heavy Loom Table Damask, very fine, 50 cents; new patterns.
500 yards White Table Damasks, slightly soiled, bargains.
20 pieces finest Black Mohairs, 50 cents, very cheap.
150 dozen Ladies' All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ and 15 cents.
50 dozen Gents' All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
New lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
500 dozen New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New Point and Point Applique Collars.
New Thread Collars.
Turkey Red Napkins, and fine cloth.
Marseilles Quilts very cheap.

Cartwright & Warner's Underwear,

Consisting of Gents' Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Underwear.
A line of Children's Underwear, Merino Hose.
Also, Ladies' Fine English Hose, Balbriggan, German, etc.; Men's Half Hose.

Balance of Large Lot of Goods Closing out at an Immense Reduction.

Dress Goods Closing out.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Balance of Fall and Winter Gloves reduced.
Heavy and Fine Richardson's Linens for Ladies Wear.
Heavy Butchers' Linen, 38 cents.
100 pieces Linen Diapering, very cheap.
Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
Leading makes of Domestics.
Domet and All-wool Flannels.
20 pieces Fine All-wool Flannels, 25 cents.
2 cases White Ground Calicoes, 12½ cents.
Choicest designs ever offered in low price Goods.
Also, the J. B. P. Coutelle's French Corset, hand-made, at nearly half price
Werley Corset, $1·25. 2 19 smw3t

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
150 Pieces Mohair Dress Goods, Suitable for Suits,
REDUCED TO 19 CENTS. Cost over 37½ cents to import. 2 19 smw3t

1870.
SPECIALTIES
AT
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS.

Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.

Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.

Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.
Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.
New designs in Chintzes received daily. sw†

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.

STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [3 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4†

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT
LOOKING GLASSES
AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.
2 19 stuth2t

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON
ARE OFFERING
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Tab
Linens, Towels, Towelings, Etc.
ALSO,
French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch a
Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.

4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRIS LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of grades for general family and ladies' use.

ALSO,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVER
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES.

ALSO,
VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE A
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. ETC.

ALSO,
NEW WELTS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, A STAPLE EMBROIDERIES OF NEW AND BEA TIFUL STYLES, THE LARGEST ASSORTME WE HAVE EVER OFFERED; PRINTED P CALES, New and Elegant Patterns, Fast Colors.

ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC M LINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRIC SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A N MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MA PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE FOU VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED PRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Stree
2 19 stuth12trp PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUS

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Stree
HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF
BAREGE HERNANIE
2 17 thstu3m4p

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING PO LINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE A GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
2 12 stuth 3m PHILADELPHI

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a large audience was in attendance last evening, in spite of the very disagreeable state of the weather, to witness the performance of Weber's romantic opera of *Der Freischutz*, by the Parepa-Rosa troupe. This work is an exceedingly difficult one to render, or at least we judge that this is the case from the fact that none of the troupes that attempt it ever achieve a decided success with it. The famous incantation scene is invariably a failure, in spite of the weird music with which the composer has illustrated it, and it excites a great deal more laughter than applause. In some respects the performance of this opera last evening was superior to any that has recently been given in this city. Madame Rosa as "Agnes," Miss Hersee as "Anna," and Mr. Castle as "Max," sang the beautiful music of their *roles* in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Mr. Campbell, unfortunately, was laboring under a severe hoarseness, which prevented him from being heard to the best advantage in the part of "Caspar." The choruses were well sung, and the orchestration, under the leadership of Mr. Rosa, was admirable.

This afternoon *Martha* will be given, and this evening *The Marriage of Figaro* will bring this brief but very enjoyable season to a close.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will conclude his engagement this evening, when he will appear as "Charles de Moor" in Schiller's drama of *The Robbers*. The performance will conclude with *The Carpenter of Rouen*.

This afternoon Mr. Adams will personate "Claude Melnotte," in *The Lady of Lyons*.

AT THE ARCH there will be a matinee to-day, when *Little Em'ly* will be performed for the last time.

This evening Mr. S. Hemple will have a benefit, when he will appear as "Bonassus" in *Victorine;* "Magnus" in *The Two B'hoys*, and as "Caleb Scrimmage," in *Jonathan Bradford*. Mr. Hemple is a long-established favorite, and we hope that he will have a crowded house on this occasion.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine performance of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive performance of Ethiopian burlesques will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their tricks of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-day.

THE PILGRIM.—This series of pictures, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at Concert Hall this afternoon and evening.

HORACE GREELEY will lecture on the "Woman Question" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. This lecture will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES AT COST.—We call attention to the card of the Messrs. Earle, in our advertising columns, in which they announce that they will sell all their large stock of Looking Glasses at *cost* prices for the coming fortnight. We need hardly mention to our readers that their stock is, without exception, *new*, and of new styles entirely, made during the few months which have passed since their fire; and in their desire to keep things "moving," in the face of great depression in that business, auction sales, closings out, etc., they have arrived at this decision. Of course, all they sell, even at cost prices, is warranted, and of the best character; and damaged and crooked plates, of all sorts of bad colors, are foisted off upon the public at auction and other sales, and no guarantee is given. This alone is worth at least half the price of any purchase, and should be borne in mind. The elegant walnut mantelpieces which they have introduced lately are included in this sweeping reduction, and they are certainly remarkably beautiful, quite novel and as yet rare among us.

EXCITEMENT IN A BANK.—Two ladies entered one of our banks on Friday morning in a dignified, quiet manner for the purpose of opening an account with the bank. Reaching the sanctum of the Cashier, and making known their business, he in a very gentlemanly manner declined to accept, without their being identified. They remained in bondage until a suitable person could be sent for, which was accordingly done and the ladies released. One of the ladies is proprietress of the Stockton Circulating Library, where the reading public will always find books to suit the taste of all. New books of the day will be found here. The other lady is General Agent for subscription books published by the American Publishing Company—Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," "River of the West," "The Expose; or, Mormons and Mormonism." Persons desirous of patronizing these ladies will find them pleasant and accommodating. For subscriptions and terms apply at No. 724 Chesnut street.

ATTENTION is called to the sale of twenty-five Bartram & Fanton's improved sewing machines by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row, on Monday, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of introducing them to the public. These machines are claimed to be superior to any now in market, and are sold with the agent's guarantee. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the truthfulness of this assertion. They will be sold without reserve, that the people may get them at their own price.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING—1870.—

CHARLES STOKES

has open for inspection the new style Materials for Gents' wear for the coming season, at

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

Prices greatly reduced.

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DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

FIVE FACTS.—The Colton Dental Association *originated* the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas in Dentistry; make it *absolutely pure;* administer it in the most approved manner; extract teeth *without any pain;* so 15,500 patients testify. See names on scroll at office, No. 737 Walnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

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MARRIED.

DOYLE—UNRUH.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. JOHN DOYLE, of Burlington county, N. J., and Miss MARY E. UNRUH, daughter of John Unruh, Esq., of this city.

PENTLAND—LEHMANOWSKY.—On the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. William H. Hare, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, WILLIAM D. PENTLAND and SIMONETTA S. LEHMANOWSKY, daughter of Mr. Edward Lehmanowsky.

DIED.

BOCKIUS.—On the morning of the 19th instant, Mr. GEORGE BOCKIUS.

Further notice will be given.

HALLOWAY.—On the 17th instant, MARGARET HALLOWAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Edward L. Wilson, No. 405 Franklin street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MERVINE.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, MARGARET C. MERVINE, aged 82 years, wife of Andrew Mervine.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Philip Shaffer, No. 1708 Wylie street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock.

NUGENT.—On the 17th instant, ELLEN NUGENT, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, No. 1127 Christian street, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

PATTERSON—MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Morris and Mary S. Patterson, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 1511 Spruce street, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. **

REETS.—At Wilkesbarre, on Monday, February 14, 1870, of diphtheria, LIZZIE R., second daughter of C. F. Reets. **

STEPPACHER.—On the 17th instant, MARCUS M., eldest son of Wolf and Caroline Steppacher, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 519 Coates street, on Sunday morning, the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock.

STORRIE.—On the 16th instant, ROBERT S. STORRIE, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., and Pequot Tribe, No. 18, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 504 Diamond street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE OPENED
Fifty Cases of Spring and Summer
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Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
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Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
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2 17 thstu] BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

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A ROOM OR SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH full Board, wanted by a gentleman in a private family where there are few other boarders. Answers to be noticed must state location and size of rooms, whether furnished or not, hours of meals, and terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address "Home," Bulletin office. 2 18 2t*

WANTED TO RENT — MODERATE sized Residence in the country, with stable, etc., and of easy access to the city. Address, with terms, "H. W.," No. 1505 N. TENTH Street. 1t*

TO RENT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
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III. JIM LANE. A Biographical Sketch.
IV. THE COMING REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. By Arthur Pember.
V. THE STRANGER OF NAHANT. A Tale.
VI. DREAMS.
VII. VILLAINOUS SALTPETRE. By J. Franklin Fitts.
VIII. MARBLE FAUN-ING. A Tale. By Annie L. Macgregor.
IX. THE VAUDOUX IN ST. DOMINGO. By H. Hargrave.
X. CONCERNING SHELLEY. By Miss H. Pierson.
XI. TO-DAY. A Poem. By Prof. Henry Hartshorne.
XII. ERRORS OF THE PRESS. By Gen. James Grant Wilson.
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Has the most complete assortment of
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To be found in this city.

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Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsmtmrp

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
1 4 thstusrp] R. S. EARLEY

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been presented by every educated physician for more than TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
"Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 15, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity.*" If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote*, "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease.*"

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks*, *Affected Prudes*, or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own*. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING —STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and get another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAR, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. DANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From MORGAN, FEAZEL & CO,
GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully,
EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

Sir:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your "*Buchu*" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,
GEO. M. MARSHALL, Germantown, Pa.
Feb. 12, 1869.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY. FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from *Diabetes*. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefitted by your WORLD-RENOWNED BUCHU. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. THE DIABETES HAS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED AFTER USING IT FOR THREE MONTHS. I WOULD GIVE $50 A BOTTLE if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1., 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d of August last, I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia railroad car. On my arrival in New York, I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I suffered for (3) three days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of YOUR EXTRACT BUCHU, I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,
P. H. KEARNEY,
No. 848 Third avenue.

I respectfully refer to either of the following gentlemen:—

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Editor of *Citizen and Round Table*.
B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 102 Greenwich avenue.
MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor of *Home Journal*.
Hon. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.
Messrs. PETTENGILL & BATES, Proprietors of *Hearth and Home*.
I. N. HUDSON, Esq., No. 41 Park Row.
Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY.
Hon. JAMES E. COULTER.
And many others, if necessary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. [2 12 stuth

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The March number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following list of articles:—"The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part ix, by Anthony Trollope; "Give Me a Pin and I'll Show You a Show!" by Prof. J. D. Bruns; "Jim Lane," a biographical sketch; "The Coming Revolution in England," by Arthur Pember; "The Stranger of Nahant," a tale; "Dreams;" "Villainous Saltpetre," by J. Franklin Fitts; "Marble Faun-ing," a tale, by Annie L. Macgregor; "The Vandoux in St. Domingo," by H. Hargrave; "Concerning Shelley," by Miss H. Pierson; "To-Day," a poem, by Prof. Henry Hartshorne; "Errors of the Press," by General James Grant Wilson; "The Forger's Bride," a tale, by Rose Terry; "Government and the Gold Premium," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From a very interesting biographical sketch of "Jim Lane," by Jacob Stringfellow, we make this extract:—

The late Senator Lane was the most finished actor I ever saw. He was a sporadic Frenchman of the eighteenth century, strangely out of time; a Bristol rocking-stone; a diamond made in a laboratory. Looking at him in this view, we feel the subdued and deep enthusiasm of the officier du roi who captured a solitary frog on one of the Sandwich Islands, a sort of Selkirk, carried there, poor fellow! in the spawn by sea waves; for we will add, on that drowned continent of name unknown which we call Oceanica the esteemed family of Batrachians is not aboriginal.

I said he was an actor. Every one knows the sequence of the two. Cruikshank knew it when he filled French Row in Vanity Fair with slim-legged ballet girls. Lane's faults were Gallic; so were his virtues, of which he had a share. As Siddons always talked in chest tones, and dragged one foot after her, so Lane always trod imaginary boards. The Romans did those things to perfection. When the effect demanded poison or the falling on a sword, it was done without flinching. In the eighteenth century, when everybody in France went distracted over Greece and Rome, and the women read nothing but Plutarch's "Lives," it became fashionable to talk like Brutus and Coriolanus, weep like Xerxes, and embrace like Damon and Pythias. The judgment of Dumouriez was singularly acute when he said of the Girondists, who gave tone to the revolution, "They are exiled Romans. The republic, as they understood it, is the romance of a woman of mind. They intoxicate themselves with fine words, while the people will get drunk with blood."

Imagine a worn cowskin coat surmounted by a fur cap, or an old hair trunk standing upright upon two sticks, with a moulting chicken-cock at roost upon it. Hair trunk *loquitur*:—

"They say Jim Lane is illiterate" (looking an exclamation point with every sentence)—"that he is ignorant, and not fit for the United States Senate! Why, men of Kansas, his mother was a Connecticut schoolmarm and a most devout Methodist, and from his youth up he was most carefully educated for the Christian ministry; but his modesty, his *insuperable*" (long drawn out) "modesty, kept him out of the pulpit! They say Jim Lane is a libertine! Why, when he was twenty-one years old he had never smoked a cigar, sworn an oath, or kissed a girl! But he does love the ladies! He loves his angel mother" (in a sepulchral tone), "and he loves his angel sister! He loves his darling wife; yes, and he loves all the virtuous and loyal women of the land!"

Let it not be supposed that his rough audience laughed at this display of emotion. Did a Boston audience laugh at Choate's nonsense when he told them how the dark-eyed Mexic maids wailed to the light guitar, "Woe is me, Alhama! for a thousand years?" Does the gallery laugh at "Hamlet's" soliloquy? The poorest devil that ever contemplated self-slaughter (and who has not?) has rehearsed its arguments to himself. We all have our moments of nervous exaltation, and feel that our unspoken thoughts are our best. It was this set of nerves which that cunning anatomist, Lane, knew how to play upon. He sent a shiver down the backs of his auditors like a charge of electricity down a lightning-rod, and raised the goose-flesh on their skins as though a regiment were marching over their collected graves.

"They say Jim Lane is profane." (The biographical was his chosen style.) "Great God! What! Jim Lane an irreligious man? Why, I never swore in my life! Yes, though" (in tragic bass), "once! once! It was at the head of my Indiana regiment in Mexico, at the battle of Buena Vista. (He knew better than this.) "I looked to my front, and there were acres and acres of Mexicans" (taking off his coat); "to my rear, and there their cavalry were drawn up, their richly caparisoned steeds and their murderous spears glistening in the morning sun" (jerking off his cravat); "and to my right and left there were more acres and acres of Mexicans." (Tragic bass again.) "Then, in the excitement of the moment, and forgetful" (accent on *for-*)—"and forgetful of my religious principles, I exclaimed to my brave Indiana boys" (a shrill tenor), "'Charge on 'em, God d—n 'em! charge on 'em!'" (Tragic bass.) "The only time I ever swore in my life!"

To some this may appear simply vulgar, but not to those who have heard Macready say, "The handkerchief!" in such a way that the sciatic nerve twitched sympathetically and the hair seemed to stand up on the head; for there is no better test of an electrical atmosphere than these electrical manifestations. Every sentence was a lighted transparency, uttered as if written in Roman capitals.

While all the interior evidence justifies our French hypothesis, I cannot learn that this extraordinary man had Gallic blood within four generations, though a collateral branch of the Lanes emigrated to Indiana from the Carolinas, where it is stylish to claim descent from the Huguenots. It was a strong stock, and effloresced in such men as Joseph Lane, of Oregon, Henry S. Lane, and Amos Lane, a lawyer of distinction, member of Congress and father of our hero. In Lawrenceburg, Indiana, 1814, his son, James Henry, was born, according to some biographers, though, as we shall show, a mystery always hung over his real place of nativity. His mother was of those New England Footes who have enriched the blood of the world in statesmen, jurists, popular preachers, and obscure men of talent everywhere. Of such parents James Lane was born, in the Augustan age of their maturity, in the fulness of the mind's reflective epoch and the firmly-braced body. Amos Lane was a man of commanding powers, and the mother was notable in her town, and owned the propitiating manner and honey-dropping tongue of her son. He said she was a pious woman: we knew, *a posteriori*, that she was a bright one, whose son's rich birth-right was true mother-wit, the power of winning hearts, and a restless ambition. Our Connecticut schoolmistress, with a coal of fire in her heart, in some unsearchable way endowed her son with her magnetism. She made him the administrator of her ungratified yearnings; her secret ambitions had their fulfilment in him, even unto sickness of life.

What this magnetism was may be guessed when men of calm blood like the late George L. Sterns, on leaving him, would say, "What a captivating man Senator Lane is! His tones are as sweet as a woman's." Flushed with triumph or confident of success, he was irresistible, his voice soft and musical and his manner confiding. His presence could be as distinctly felt as a register, and there was companionship even in his silence. It will astonish some to whom his name was once an imprecation and a terror to know that scholarly men and men of travel would pronounce him the most pleasing person they ever met, though there was not a common thought between them. If in the plentitude of his power he was surrounded by knaves and vagabonds, it was not only because power is warming and grateful, but the animal spirits of a successful man are themselves a charm.

How much of his attraction was due to a sincere delight in his humanity it would be hard to say, for his unconscious power of adjustability to his surroundings was marvellous. Like that versatile Chelonian, the mud turtle of negro superstition, he contained within his shell the flavor of every creature dear to the palate of man—fish, flesh, or fowl. In the midst of Christians, he had been carefully educated for the Church: among scoffers, religion was but a cloak for hypocrisy. In Kansas he wore the fells of wild beasts: in Boston he appeared in black broadcloth and white cravat, and whined through his nose as religiously as the melodeon of a country parsonage. Among New Englanders, his mother was a "Connecticut schoolmarm;" with Southerners, he was a Kentuckian; among Western men, a Hoosier; and thus it was his real origin was as great a mystery as the source of the Nile. Like another Frenchman we wot of, he bowed to the Crescent or the Cross as occasion required. The grim chieftain's flow of politeness was as natural as the breath he drew, and as painless; with everyday people it is a morbid secretion, like the pearl in the oyster.

But once in the presence of an undeclared enemy, and his impulse to persuasion and all the little arts of conciliation became an uncontrollable passion. Surveying his suspected antagonist, whose only sign of dislike was a felonious evasion of the eye, he threw himself, a storm of snow, wind, and rain, against him; and even hearts of granite yielded to the elemental war at last. A longing for approbation would turn him from friends to surmount tremendous natural antipathies, and curry favor with hearts that mantled and creamed with hatred.

"What!" said he, meeting on the roadside a member of a Bourbon county convention packed against him—"what! vote against Jim Lane, and come from Indiana!" in his most wheedling notes and a smile that fairly lifted the subject out of his boots. Enough. The fellow went to the convention next day and log-rolled for Lane.

Reader, now smiling as in scorn, ask not, "Who was Jim Lane, of whom such impertinences are recorded?" I confess that the famous rejoinder of Clay to the old hunter, which superannuated Whigs chuckle over as a triumph of happy repartee, always inspired me with a similar contempt. What Henry Clay was to early Kentuckians was Lane to the pioneers of Kansas, and he represented a society not one whit behind in general intelligence.

His mother, with a frequent ambition, designed her son for the pulpit, and perhaps the maternal instinct was right. He had all the constituents of the showy preacher, with the superadded advantage that in no atom of his could a trace of veneration be found. For the modern purposes of those holy men—a railroad banquet or a trades' union meeting—he would surely have made his mark.

"James," he would make the good woman say, "the only obstacle between you and the pulpit is your insuperable modesty!" All that he had of good he owed to her. When she died that great marsupial the world took him into her pouch and completed his education; and most of the ill that was in him, I do not doubt, was imparted by the foster mother.

The pious wish of his mother was thwarted in a way she little suspected, for the insidious immorality of a certain publication of the American Sunday School Union, whose pattern boy was rewarded for a life of virtue by a seat in Congress, gave a secular direction to her son's aspirations. Discarding the black coat, he went up into the preparatory department, and by way of preface, to show that some things may be done as well as others, made fifty thousand dollars in one winter, out of pork, with the easy dexterity that Herrmann turns a pudding out of your hat. This was only a preliminary flourish, like the swans and other fabulous animals of the commercial schoolmaster. He proved that a man who is great in one calling may be so in another, and disproved for ever the popular fallacy that a man must graduate from the poor-house to command pecuniary success. Because Rufus Hatch carried a peddler's pack, Vanderbilt rowed a huckster's boat and Helmbold was a cabin-boy, it is not absolutely necessary for a man of genius to be one of these, any more than roast pig requires a whole house for fuel. Let those who esteem it a misfortune that they were born into a decent living take heart, for, though the chances are against them, and it is about as easy for the son of a rich man to make an independent fortune as for his father to enter the kingdom of heaven, yet nothing is denied to well-directed effort; and I could point to more than one millionaire who never handled a blacking-brush, rowed a boat across the Sound, or peddled newspapers.

The virus of the Sunday School book being in him, he turned from the seductions of pork to law, politics, and marriage in his twenty-ninth year. His rival before the courts and on the hustings was Judge Pettet, a man of strong and original genius. In their encounters the popularity of Lane often turned the scale in his favor. Slowly and surely he rose on the wings of popular favor to the Sunday School hero's pinnacle—a seat in Congress. Certain phenomena marked his political history from beginning to end. He was never easy unless safe within the party of the administration. Most men of genius delight in the sensation of resistance overcome which the opposition gives. True as the heliotrope to the sun, Lane turned to the party in power, because he loved petting. He went to Mexico and fought for the administration—to Congress in 1852 and voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It would not be safe to limit the probable achievements of so cunning a man had he remained in Indiana. He had won the first five hundred dollars of his political capital, and the rest was easy. But here his career reached a crisis. He saw the drift of popular opinion in the Middle States. It was against the slave power. He wanted a place large enough to turn around in if it became necessary.

Kansas was then the cockpit of the nation, and to Kansas he went. Slaveholders and Abolitionists, Black Republicans, Free-soilers, Border Ruffians, Red Legs, and United States Regulars were all engaged in hot, inextricable contest. A slight fissure was perceptible in the Democratic party. It did not take those keen eyes long to see that his party was beginning to quarrel over a point of casuistry which might have engaged the Sorbonne ten years without solution. We doubt whether the delicate balance of Calhoun himself could have weighed the subtleties of the Lecompton theory, as promulgated from the White House, against the maze of squatter-sovereignty theses that issued from the house of Douglas. Grocery politicians and stump-speakers hammered away at an abstraction fine enough to have set Duns Scotus crazy.

—*The Lady's Friend* for March; received from Turner & Co., has a steel-plate frontispiece and many fashion illustrations. The reading matter is up to the usual standard of excellence.

Turner & Co. also send us *Arthur's Home Magazine* and *The Children's Hour* for March, which are filled with attractive illustrations and interesting articles.

We have also received from the same house *Appleton's Journal* for February 26 and *The Transatlantic* for March 1. This last named periodical now appears with a handsomely illustrated title-page that adds much to the attractiveness of its appearance.

—Porter & Coates send us the eleventh monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, which contains all the numbers for February.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for March is finely illustrated, and it presents an entertaining series of stories, sketches, and poems suited to the tastes of young readers.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *London Society*, *Temple Bar*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, *The St. James Magazine*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—*The Gardener's Monthly* for March contains a variety of articles of interest to horticulturists.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth§

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
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GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
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LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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Also, a very large assortment of (4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.
Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.
Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,
MACHINERY AGENCY,
No. 917 MARKET STREET.
2 10 thstu1m* PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNA J. SINES, by her next friend, etc., vs. J. DALLAS SINES.

Of March Term, 1869, No. 52. In Divorce. Alias subpœna, June Term, 1869, No. 49.

To J. Dallas Sines, Respondent—Sir:—You will please notice rule granted in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, March 5th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

2 18 4t L. R. FLETCHER, Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JACOB MAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY TROXEL, Administrator of the estate of JACOB MAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.

2 17 thstu5t*

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
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James Traquair,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Organized April, 1868. 975 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,193·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15
DIRECTORS.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23§

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 22§

C O R N E X C H A N G E
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
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Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
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George Fales,
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 127§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Haines street, from Twelfth to the east curb-line of Thirteenth street, of two feet six inches in diameter; on Bare street, from the sewer in Twenty-fourth street to Ringgold street, thence on Ringgold street to within eighty feet of the south line of Brown street of three feet diameter; on Thirty-eighth street, from Walnut to Locust streets, thence on Locust street to Thirty-ninth street, of three feet diameter. With such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract.

2 18 2t MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon on the 26th day of February, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times from the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, to the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together; also, the removal of ashes and the collection and burial of all dead animals embraced within the following districts, viz.:—

First. That part of the city lying north of ALLEGHENY Avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford; to be termed the Twentieth district.

Second. That part of the city known as MANAYUNK; to be termed the Twenty-first district.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids; also the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning," etc., naming the number of the district bid for.

E. WARD, President.

CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 2 18 5t

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AN WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wra pers" which this Department may require durin a period of four years, commencing 1st of July 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 4¾ inches, of wh paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5 inches, of white, buff, canary, or crea colored paper, or in such proportion of either may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors No. 2, and under a like condition as to the prop tion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of sa colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, circulars), 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches, of sa colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of sa colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9⅞ inches, same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6⅛ by 9¼ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be e bossed with postage stamps of such denominatio styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on face, and to be made in the most thorough mann of paper of approved quality, manufactured specia for the purpose, with such water marks or other d vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-Gene may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfec gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (exc for circulars) to be put on not less than half an in in width the entire length. The wrappers to gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded parcels of twenty-five, and packed in stro pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not l than two hundred and fifty of the letter or ext letter size, and one hundred each of the of cial or extra official size, separately. The ne paper wrappers to be packed in boxes to cont not less than two hundred and fifty each. T boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or secur fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to saf bear transportation by mail for delivery postmasters. When two thousand or more env lopes are required to fill the order of a postmast the straw or pasteboard boxes containing same must be packed in strong wooden ca well strapped with hoop-iron, and address but when less than two thousand are requir proper labels of direction, to be furnished by agent of the Department, must be placed upon e package by the contractor. Wooden cases, c taining envelopes or wrappers to be transpor by water routes, must be provided with suit water-proofing. The whole to be done un the inspection and direction of an agent of Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnish and delivered with all reasonable despatch, comple in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantit as may be required to fill the daily orders of po masters; the deliveries to be made either at the P Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and ceive the same; the place of delivery to be at option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost delivering as well as all expense of packing, dressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will quire, as a condition of the contract, that the velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured stored in such manner as to ensure security agai loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at times be subject to the inspection of an agent of Department, who will require the stipulations of contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the be style, and they are to be provided, renewed, kept in order at the expense of the contractor. T department reserves the right of requiring new d for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not n used, and any changes of dies or colors shall made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wr pers now in use may be seen at any of the princ post offices, but these specimens are not to be garded as the style and quality fixed by the depa ment as a standard for the new contract; bidd are therefore invited to submit samples of ot and different qualities and styles, including paper proposed as well as the manufactured velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder wh proposal, although it be not the lowest, is sidered most advantageous to the Departm taking into account the prices, quality of the ples, workmanship, and the sufficiency ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver envelopes and wrappers in accordance with terms of this advertisement; and no proposal be considered unless accompanied by a suffic and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Ge ral also reserves the right to reject any and all b if in his judgment the interests of the Governm require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bid may be required to prepare new dies, and sub impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT D MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faith performance of the contract, as required by seventeenth section of the act of Congress, appro the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under contract will be made quarterly, after proper justment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself right to annul the contract whenever the same, any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purp of speculation; and under no circumstances wi transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctio to any party who shall be, in the opinion of Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the co tions thereof than the original contractor. right is also reserved to annul the contract f failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulati

The number of envelopes of different sizes, an wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not hereto used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circul —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circul —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sea marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assis Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, W ington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster Gener

1 11 eodtM1

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & C
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE S
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUT
VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRE
ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest p for cash. 12

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, A
PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET
10 21 thstu

STEVENSON, BRO., & C
OILS
9§m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANE Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Th Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every con ble character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, betw Chesnut and Market streets.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

UR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE LOVE OF CHRIST.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

he love of Christ is precisely like what my no is. It is not playing all day, though it is re to play the moment I wish to. It is full of sic; there it is, and waits for me. The sense God's supply through Christ is to me as the gewood water. It is not running all the e; it is ready to run in abundance any time rn the faucet. I carry about in God a "pre- help" in time of need. But there come cial moods and exaltations in which this love es up more perfectly. You never carry any feeling all the time—not even the mother, I 't care how tender she is. There is not a nte in which we are not under the remote in- ence of love, and there are a thousand things which intellection is connected with this tral passion of love; but, after all, it is not ays emotional, but intellectual. Emo- ns in their very nature are intermitting; er feelings come in, and there is a perpetual ange. Now it is in remembrance, now it is thankfulness, now in love, now in joy; and there are shifting feelings in the soul. If you k for a monochord running through your soul, rough the year, you ask for what is not true Nature. Christ says, "If you love me"— at? Enthusize—show it in rapture, and be ed with joy? No. "If ye love me, keep my mmandments." He accepts these things in u of emotion. And yet, with all this, there ll be unaccountable experiences. There is a at, broad sphere which the mind traverses. elieve the Spirit of God acts upon the human l by ways of its own, for which we have no ts and can apply no philosophy. The only ing we know is that, in order to be accepted divine, it must be the excitement that works the divine direction of love. I believe that d gives a man hours that are full of unspeak- le joy and glory and the peace which passeth understanding. God's love pays a regular vidend of ten per cent., and every little while esses the stockholders with a bonus. This is e rich reward to those that keep their souls re and open to God's love.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Mr. J. O. Drumm and Mr. H. N. Wright, ently Methodist ministers, have been ad- tted to the Diaconate, in the Diocese of rmont.

—Christ Church, Germantown, is still without rector, the Rev. Mr. Langford having again clined the call renewed to him by the vestry d people.

—The Rev. Roland Brent, deacon of the Dio- se of Kentucky, is published in the papers as ving, at last, found rest in the bosom of the hurch of Rome.

—With the cordial consent of Bishop Cum- ins, the vestry of an Episcopal church in lizabethtown, Kentucky, have allowed the esbyterians the use of their church.

—"Nashotah Mission," the theological school Wisconsin, has no endowment, but forty- ne students and four professors "depending r their daily bread upon the daily mail."

—A committee of the Diocesan Council in rginia have purchased a house and lot in the ty of Richmond, at a cost of $8000, to be used s an Episcopal residence by Bishop Whittle.

—At a late meeting of English clergymen, ean Goulburn read an elaborate paper urging hat a reform should be instituted whereby the lection by the dean and chapter of the candi- ate nominated by the Crown to fill a vacant ishopric should not be a mere farce.

—The Bishop of London has rebuked an vangelical rector of London for preaching in resbyterian pulpits when in Scotland. An piscopal congregation in Dundee has unani- ously voted to sever its connection with the ishop who refused to allow them an Evangeli- l and thoroughly Protestant rector.

—The Episcopalians now have associations ganized to represent every shade of opinion. e Latimer Association represents the Revi- onists, the Church Union the Ritualists, the vangelical Catholic Union the Moderate Low hurch party, and the Conservative Church nion the Moderate High Churchmen.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury is better, ut his disease, epilepsy and paralysis, is not vorable to complete recovery. Already men egin to speculate whether the Queen's par- ality to Bishop Wilberforce, the eminent High hurch Bishop of Winchester, and lately of xford, will not secure him the succession.

—The Mobile *Register* gives a full account o e proceedings at the consecration of Bishop ierce. "All the reverend and right reverend ersonages were in the full canonicals of their espective orders, several of them being distin- uished by their hoods." The Bishops of Mis- issippi and Illinois appeared in the *role* of Doctors of Divinity, with scarlet hoods, lined with black: Bishop Quintard was a Doctor of Laws of the University of Cambridge, with a scarlet and pink hood, while two Masters of Art of Oxford and Cambridge wore the plainer lack and white. The chaplain of Bishop Whitehouse, "Canon" Knowles, supported the Consecrator, while the chaplain of the Bishop f Ten nessee bore before him the pastoral staff, 'an elegant piece of workmanship, of black walnut, handsomely mounted with silver."

METHODIST.

—The statistics of the German Methodist Conference in the United States indicate a membership of 29,612.

—The ladies' movement to pay the $60,000 debt of the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington has resulted already in the receipt of $10,000.

—Recent advices from Dr. Maclay, the superintendent of the China Missions, represent that more than two hundred souls have been converted during the year.

—The vote on lay delegation, as reported in the last number of the *Methodist*, is now 2409 for and 608 against—which furnishes the required three-fourths, and 194 to spare.

—Before the war the Methodist Book Concern endorsed the drafts of the Southern Methodist Missionary Society to the amount of $90,000. All this, with interest, they now have to pay.

—The Supreme Court of Missouri has taken St. Charles College out of the hands of the Northern Methodists, and restored it to the Southern Methodists, who lost it during the war.

—*Zion's Herald* calls attention to the fact that of the six hundred and fifty-five ministers that entered the ministry of the Methodist Church last year, not one of them went to the heathen world.

—At St. Paul's Church, New York, January 30 was observed as missionary day. The contributions showed an advance of 50 per cent., summing up, for morning, afternoon, and night, $10,000.

—Several leading Methodist Protestant clergymen in Alabama have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Now that the latter allows lay representation, both bodies occupy practically the same ground.

—Rev. Mr. Hague, pastor of the M. E. Church at Duncan's Falls, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon, January 18, while attempting to cross Salt creek. He was returning from a revival meeting, and was within sight of his home.

—When the Metropolitan Church at Washington city, D. C., was organized, old Wesley chapel was depleted by about one hundred members, leaving a membership of two hundred and seventy-five. Recently the chapel has started anew, and now has a membership of three hundred and thirty.

—There are in Ireland 10,000 Primitive Methodists, who have no ecclesiastical connection with the Primitive Methodists of England. The disestablishment of the Irish Church disturbs their relation to its clergy; and there is quite a discussion whether they shall connect themselves with the Episcopalians or the Wesleyans.

—The Ebenezer Church, Manayunk, have been enlarging and repairing their house of worship, at a cost of $9000. It was reopened on Sunday morning, January 30. It was stated that $5400 was needed to complete the payment for the improvements. Thereupon $4500 was raised on the spot; in the afternoon the Sunday-school contributed $1200, and other offerings swelled the amount to $6500.

—At a dedication in Cleveland, Ohio, Bishop Simpson, who preached the sermon, stated that the Methodist denomination throughout the country has dedicated an average of two churches each day, for every day in the year, during the past three years, or over seven hundred annually, this number including houses rebuilt or enlarged.

—Very considerable religious interest is manifested in the Broadway and Centenary Methodist Churches in Camden, N. J. Meetings for religious inquiry are held every evening, and large numbers of persons have made a profession of religion, while many of those who have long been cold and lukewarm in their Christian duties have regained their earnestness.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., has undertaken the work of raising $500,000 for the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

—The Second Church, Indianapolis, once under the pastoral care of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has built a new house costing over $100,000.

—Rev. Charles Hedges, the first colored man ordained by the Presbytery of Ohio, was installed pastor of Grace Church (colored), Pittsburg, January 20.

—The meeting-house of the Central Church (Mr. Talmage's), Brooklyn, N. Y., has been sold to the Bethlehem Synagogue. They are building a new house.

—A Presbytery in North Carolina has resolved that, whenever a church fails to pay a promised salary regularly, it shall be summoned before Presbytery to show cause for such failure.

—A careful canvass of the churches in the two synods of Kansas shows 74 organized Presbyterian churches, of which 52 have no house of worship, and but nine of these are preparing to build.

—Presbyterians are discussing the question whether or not to introduce a sustentation scheme in this country, like that in Scotland, whereby all the pastors shall have at least a living salary.

—The Rev. E. T. Baird, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Committee of Education, writes to the *Central Presbyterian* "that the collection for education has thus far fallen very far short of the actual necessities of the committee. The deficit at present is not less than $8000.

—The new paper shortly to be issued from Chicago will be called *The Interior*. The capital stock of the company is at present $50,000, but it is designed to increase it to $75,000. The editorial management has been committed to Rev. Arthur Swazey, of Chicago, and Rev. William E. McLaren, of Detroit. Every provision will be made to insure a first-class paper. The first number will be published on Thursday, March 3.

—The Presbyterians of New England do not fancy being made appendages to New York Synods. At a meeting of the Presbytery in Boston they have passed a vote begging the "joint committee" on reconstruction to recommend to the next Assembly to establish a Synod of New England. The Synod would be smaller than many of the proposed Presbyteries. A third Presbyterian church has been organized in Boston, Dr. James Richards, pastor.

BAPTIST.

—In New Orleans the Baptists among the colored people have five churches fully organized.

—The Massachusetts Baptist have just reported 14 associations, 256 churches, 307 ministers, 39,851 members, a net gain of 629. Five churches were organized during the year.

—Among the Baptist churches in this neighborhood which are now undergoing revival may be mentioned the First Church of West Philadelphia and the North Baptist Church of Camden.

—The Freewill Baptist Annual Register shows 1375 churches, an increase of 97, including some General Baptists that have joined them; preachers, 1474, an increase of 26; and 66,991 members, an increase of 5447.

—There are in Ohio 38,195 Baptist communicants, and 33,291 in Indiana. In Indiana the increase last year was 1632, nearly three times what it was in Ohio, owing partly to immigration into Indiana from Ohio.

—Emigration so weakens the churches in Maine that the Baptists have been compelled to drop seven churches, and but half of their 263 churches have pastors or stated supplies. The churches average 73 members each.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Much has been said concerning the recent action of Mr. Beecher's Church with reference to the terms upon which members shall be admitted. For the information of our readers we present a brief history of the action, taken from the N. Y. *Times*: The Articles of Faith, adopted in 1848, shortly after Mr. Beecher's settlement, read as follows:—

1. We believe in the existence of One Everliving and True God, Sovereign and Unchangeable, Infinite in Power, Wisdom, and Goodness.

2. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be inspired of God, to contain a revelation of His will, and to be the authoritative rule of faith and practice.

3. We believe that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost are revealed in the Scriptures as existing, in respect to attributes, character, and office, as three persons, equally divine; while in other respects they are united, and are, in a proper sense, one God.

4. We believe that our first parents were created upright; that they fell from their original state by disobedience; and that all their posterity are not only prone to sin, but do become sinful and guilty before God.

5. We believe that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son to die for it; that Christ appeared in the flesh; that He set forth a perfect example of obedience; that He purely taught the truths needful for our salvation, that He suffered in our stead, the just for the unjust; that He died to atone for our sins, and to purify us therefrom; and that He arose from the dead and ascended into heaven, where He ever liveth to make intercession for us.

6. We believe that God offers full forgiveness and everlasting life to all who will heartily repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; while those who do not believe but persevere in sin shall finally perish.

7. We believe in the resurrection of all the dead; in a final and general judgment, upon the awards of which the wicked shall go into everlasting punishment, and the righteous into life eternal. Thus do you believe?

Article 7 was considered to be the most objectionable. It was alleged that good Christians, so far as human wisdom could discover, were anxious to join the Church, but were unable to subscribe to that article. At the annual meeting it was voted to strike out the "Thus do you believe?" It was also voted that rule 3 be amended by striking out the words "Articles of Faith and," and adding the words "Covenants of the Church." According to this, a person, upon becoming a member, would not be required to give public assent to the Articles of Faith, but only to the Covenants of the Church.

At a subsequent business meeting the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Articles of Faith, as printed in the Manual, are still the Articles of Faith of the Church, and will remain such until altered by the Church in the manner prescribed by the rules.

Resolved, That a committee of five, including the Pastor, be appointed, to whom the Articles of Faith and form of admission shall be referred for revision.

Resolved, That the Examining Committee be directed to inquire, upon every application for membership, whether the applicant is familiar with and can accept the Articles of Faith of the Church; and in case any applicant shall not be willing to accept them, the Examining Committee be directed to report to the Church the views which are held by the applicant so far as they differ from the Articles of Faith.

The above represents the present status of Plymouth Church.

CATHOLIC.

—Dr. Dollinger has published a most severe article against the petition for Papal infallibility, and his course is approved by most of the Roman Catholics of Germany. Simultaneously with his withering exposition has appeared the protest of the German and Hungarian bishops against the regulations of the Council. They complain that the right of starting any discussion has been taken from the Fathers.

—Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, is said to stand a good chance for a cardinal's hat. As the presents he brought were richer than those from any other diocese, he will have this advantage over Archbishops Spalding, Purcell, and Kendrick, though not so profound a scholar.

—The *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) complains that the wealthier and more intelligent Catholics have lost their faith in purgatory, and are not at all liberal in purchasing masses to liberate the souls of their friends. The dead are almost all sent by the obituaries immediately to heaven.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 11 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 18 PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 107 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ..$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9·00, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·20 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·55, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY. (SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
February 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
An attractive sale of millinery goods.
500 CARTONS BONNET RIBBONS.
Also, gros de Naples, satins, Malines, crepes, etc. [2 16 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC
On Tuesday Morning,
Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 18 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 2 19 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF BARTRAM & TAUTON FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
On Monday Morning,
Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock, by order of William T. Hopkins, No. 1115 Chesnut street, general agent for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Southern States, for these superior machines, which only need to become known to make them the most popular family sewing machines in the market. They are just from the manufactory; every way complete, and sold with the agent's guarantee. Machines now on exhibition at the office of the agency, where parties are invited to call and examine them, and receive instructions in working them before and after the sale. Can also be seen at the Auction Rooms two days before sale. 2 16 4t

I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 121 S. Eleventh street.

After twenty-five years of successful business in my present location, I have concluded to retire from business, and previous to my departure to Europe, in May, I will make a public sale of my entire stock of Furniture, and have put the same in the hands of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., for disposal, without the least reserve. It would be egotism on my part to say anything upon the quality of goods I produce. The sale will take place on Thursday and Friday, February 24 and 25, at 10 A. M., on my premises. Now open for examination. Terms, 90 days for all sums over $300.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,
2 19] Yours, very respectfully, I. LUTZ.

P. S.—In consequence of my immense stock and incapacity of room, I deem it necessary to issue tickets of admission. The same can be procured on application and at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street. I. L.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale at No. 1020 Chesnut street.
VERY ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE, MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, ALL IN SPLENDID GOLD GILT AND WALNUT FRAMES.
FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF G. PELMAN.
On Thursday Morning,

February 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1020 Chesnut street, we will sell without reserve, by catalogue, a large and excellent selection of the finest quality French Plate Mantel, Pier, and Oval Mirrors, of all the various sizes, in splendid Gold Gilt and Walnut Frames.

The public is respectfully informed that this sale includes a first class assortment of mirrors of latest designs and choicest patterns, having been manufactured by Mr. Pelman expressly for his private sales. 2 19 4t

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,
At No. 1020 Chesnut street.
On Thursday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, and on Friday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock.

At the Galleries, No. 1020 Chesnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, by catalogue, without reserve, by order of Messrs. J. Richardson and G. Pelman, a very choice collection of Fine Modern Oil Paintings, introducing many excellent specimens of the English, German, and French schools. The subjects are varied and pleasing: Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Fruit, and Flower Pieces, etc. 2 19 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Executors' Sale.
Sale at No. 1313 Wood street.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
17 French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Schomacker Piano Forte, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, etc.
On Tuesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock at No. 1313 Wood street; also, the furniture of houses Nos. 1309 and 1311, will be sold by order of Executors, comprising—Rosewood 7 octave piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.; 17 large French plate mantel and pier mirrors; parlor suits; framed engravings; walnut and cottage chamber suits; beds and bedding; splendid walnut wardrobes, with mirror doors; bedsteads; bureaus and etageres to match; carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Monday. 2 19 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, L. C. HDKFS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
By order of well-known Importing House.
On Wednesday Morning,
Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock. 2 18 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday morning, February 21,
At 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we call the attention of the trade.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 2 17 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141
S. FOURTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 26 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tubes, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

Work for the New Board—Operations of the Several Trusts During the Year 1869.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, declaring the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly investing the control of all the trusts held by the city in a Board of Directors appointed by the courts, the statement given below, which is from official sources, will be of interest to the public. It will be seen that some of the trusts held by the city are of very insignificant proportions. The total receipts and payments, however, amount to about half a million dollars per year, nearly the whole being included under the head of the Girard estate. The receipts and payments on behalf of each trust fund during the year 1869, and the balances on hand and investments on the 1st of January, 1870, were as follows:—

Trust Fund.	Receipts During 1869.	Pay'ts During 1869.	Balance January 1, 1870.	Investments.
Girard Estate....	$435,308	$486,827	$64,674	
T. D. Grover......	4,412	4,598	145	$88,531
Wills Hospital....	9,382	9,753	175	84,000
Yellow Fever Fund..........	600	618	10	11,850
Fuel Fund, City...	337	322	184	6,700
Fuel Fund, Act of Assembly........	192	171	52	3,200
Girard Fuel.......	506	442	113	9,089
Girard Bequest to Schools..........	594	594	297	9,900
B. Franklin........	2,015	2,119	65	40,167
Paul Beck..........	500	500	....	8,333
Esther Waters.....	565	602	630	10,464
George Emlen......	236	2,637	333	7,825
John Scott, $4,000..	*1,715	1,244	177	20,100
John Scott, $3,000..	675	679	81	13,398
B. McMahan.........	29	....	48	500
J. Dutton..........	2,385	2,652	487	5,100
W. Carter..........	65	19	111	1,250
A. Thompson.......	144	53	288	3,334
S. Scotten.........	12	12	12	200
E. Cresson.........	300	....	1,599	5,000
J. J. W. Morris.....	....	....	280	667
D. Claypoole......	....	....	2	533
A. Armitt..........	18	....	180	300
E. Boudinot.......	4,706	2,439	3,617	7,200
Totals..........	$464,096	$516,281	$73,562	....
Balance of securities on hand....	....	....	....	$337,650

THE INCONVENIENCES OF THROUGH TRAVEL.—Travellers who use the through line from New York to Washington are greatly inconvenienced by the arrangements now in force on that line, and are clamorous that Congress shall adopt a bill chartering a new air-line railroad company, that cannot be bought up or merged into existing corporations. As the present arrangements are, little comfort is afforded the traveller. In Baltimore the sleeper is aroused by a horrid bawling sound that issues from a tin horn during the snail's-pace transit by horse-power through that city. This is kept up for thirty minutes during the trip between Camden and President stations. The transfer around Philadelphia is done amid bumping and whistlings from donkey-engines, causing a delay of thirty minutes more, during which time it is impossible to sleep. The managers seem to take little interest in the comfort of the traveller. He is told when he fails to get a seat to stand up or go by some other line. The regular car for Philadelphia leaving Washington at 12·45 in the day, is an old, worn-out, broken-down sleeping car, which comes down again at night to accommodate sleepers. It smells like a police headquarters or a Philadelphia court house. The same depot accommodations used here now were considered insufficient twenty years ago. Sometimes the rear cars upon arrival of a train at Baltimore, Jersey City, or Washington are three hundred feet out in the mud, and passengers are obliged to walk through it to the depot or go through the cars, which latter is very disagreeable and dangerous to aged persons. Those who reach the train too late to buy a ticket must pay 35 cents extra between here and Baltimore, 25 cents extra to go through Baltimore, and an additional extra charge on each of the three other roads he passes over before reaching New York. The same rule works both ways. In most cases these extra charges fall upon poor persons who do not know the requirements exacted by the five companies between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

RETURNS OF THE PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The following are the returns of gross receipts for the month of January, 1870, of the passenger railway companies whose officers are in the Fourth district:—

Germantown..................	$25,385
Citizens'..................	19,452
West Chester and Philadelphia..........	13,212
Philadelphia City..............	20,945
West Philadelphia..............	27,126
Seventeenth and Nineteenth............	8,568
Ridge Avenue and Manayunk...........	2,249
Girard College..................	11,752
Union Line..................	37,897
Green and Coates..............	13,151
Hestonville and Mantua...............	18,839

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. George William Curtis is announced as the next "Star" in this course. He will lecture on Thursday evening, February 24th, at the Academy of Music, his theme being "Our National Folly—The Civil Service." As the editor of *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Curtis has been a cordial supporter of the principle involved in Mr. Jenckes' bill for the reorganization of the civil service, and this lecture will undoubtedly be a thorough discussion of this important subject. Mr. Curtis is one of the most graceful speakers before the public, and he is, besides, a man of large and liberal ideas, so that in his treatment of the civil service question he will scarcely fail to impress his hearers with the importance of the needed reforms.

DIVIDEND TAXES.—During the past year the City Solicitor received the following sums, being the amount of tax on dividends declared by the passenger railway companies named:—West Philadelphia Railway Company, tax on dividend for 1868, $1890; Second and Third Streets Company, tax on dividend for 1868, $1014·28; Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, tax on dividend for 1868, $3600; Green and Coates Streets Company, tax on dividend for 1868, $660; Girard College Railway Company, tax on dividend for 1867 and 1868, $2400—making a total of $9564·28.

SHOOTING.—About one o'clock this morning one John C. Cronin entered into a conversation with a stranger at Ninth and Walnut streets, their subject being Fenianism. Words waxing warm, they came to blows, and finally the stranger drew a pistol and shot Cronin in the right groin. He then fled, leaving behind him his hat and umbrella. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital by Policemen Townsend and Harley. The surgeons in attendance probed for the ball, but were unable to find it. Cronin is now lying in a dangerous but not critical condition.

SNOWDEN AND DILL.—Last night, two chaps named William Snowden and Leonard Dill entered into an altercation at Tenth and Sansom streets, during which Dill attempted to pick Snowden's pocket, whereupon Snowden drew a pistol and threatened to blow Dill's brains out. An officer coming along, both were arrested and taken before Alderman Morrow, where Snowden accused Dill of attempting to pick his pocket, and Dill accused Snowden of threatening to kill him. Dill was held in $800 bail and Snowden in $500 to answer.

THE CITY WARRANTS.—The entire registered city warrants number on the appropriations of 1868 and 1869, 81,563, of which 60,000 have been paid, leaving a balance of 21,563 yet to be paid. Then adding the new register, from January 1, 1870, to the 18th inst., 1394, would make a total of 22,957, which will be paid as speedily as the money is forthcoming.

WEARING APPAREL, HARNESS, ETC.—A moke named John G. Williams was arrested at Sixth and St. Mary streets last night, for the theft of a lot of wearing apparel and some harness. The goods were recovered at the house No. 630 Alaska street, where John had stored them. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

S. P. C. A.—Oscar Schwick was arrested at Second and Brown streets yesterday for cruelly belaboring a mule with a club. He was taken before Alderman Cahill, who imposed the usual fine.

THE GRAHAM-MOONEY CONTEST.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the claims of Graham to contest the seat of Mooney from the Sixth district, met in Sansom street, below Eighth, at 10 o'clock this morning. At the beginning of the proceedings the question arose as to the legality of admitting the papers and ballots as evidence. The committee, after a prolonged deliberation, decided that the papers could be so offered. The box containing the papers as filed in the Prothonotary's office was opened, and the returns were found to coincide with the proven facts. The ballots were then offered. Mr J. Alexander Simpson, counsel for Mr. Graham, offered to open the ballot-boxes, which was objected to by the counsel for the other side, on the ground that such a procedure was not contained in the specifications of the petition. This had also been the ground for the objection to the papers being offered in evidence which the committee had decided to admit.

The committee, after again deliberating, decided to admit the ballots as evidence. The counsel for Mr. Mooney thereupon asked the committee to adjourn for the present, because by this action the committee had taken the sitting member and his counsel by surprise, and time was required for consultation. The counsel also stated that the proceedings in the early part of the day had been unexpected. Some fifteen or twenty citizens had been subpœnaed as witnesses, and had been examined as to which way they had voted at the election.

On motion of Mr. Brobst, from Berks county, the committee adjourned to meet in Harrisburg next Wednesday to consult, and on next Saturday afternoon in Philadelphia to receive testimony.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 334, being an increase of 21 over those of last week, and an increase of 96 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 161 were adults; 181 were minors; 248 were born in the United States; 73 were foreigners; 22 were unknown; 21 were people of color; and 9 were from the country. Of the number 3 died of congestion of the lungs; 17 of inflammation of the brain; 12 of marasmus; 11 of old age; 7 of typhoid fever; 19 of convulsions; 42 of consumption of the lungs; 12 of disease of the heart; 9 of debility; 35 of scarlet fever; and 32 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

	Wards.		Wards.
First........	5	Sixteenth..........	12
Second..........	15	Seventeenth..........	15
Third..........	10	Eighteenth..........	14
Fourth..........	19	Nineteenth..........	23
Fifth..........	11	Twentieth..........	24
Sixth..........	8	Twenty-first..........	5
Seventh..........	14	Twenty-second..........	9
Eighth..........	10	Twenty-third..........	3
Ninth..........	8	Twenty-fourth..........	21
Tenth..........	11	Twenty-fifth..........	11
Eleventh..........	7	Twenty-sixth..........	17
Twelfth..........	4	Twenty-seventh..........	23
Thirteenth..........	5	Twenty-eighth..........	7
Fourteenth..........	7		
Fifteenth..........	16	Total..........	334

ROBBERY ON MARKET STREET.—About eleven o'clock last night a party of three men got on one of the Market street cars at Eighth and Market streets, and after riding a short distance two of them arose and made for the door, near which was sitting a passenger, whom they suddenly grabbed by the throat, when he immediately yelled, "Oh, they've got it," when they jumped off and he after them. The third party, and the one who had paid the fares, then rose to go out, when he was stopped by the conductor. A struggle ensued, but finally he was arrested and taken to the Sixteenth District Station House. He gives his name as James Morton, and will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—United States Assessor Kenney, of the First district, has made the following appointments of Assistant Assessors to aid in the assessment of the annual income and special taxes for 1870, in the First district of Pennsylvania. The commissions were received from Washington this morning:—First division, Lewis F. List; Third division, James Markland; Ninth division, Charles F. Thatcher; Twelfth division, Augustus J. Goebel.

THE RUINS.—His Honor Mayor Fox yesterday paid a personal visit to the ruins of the late fire at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, and at once directed that all travel on Hamilton street be suspended, and the western wall taken down, which was immediately done. His Honor deserves the thanks of the community for this speedy action, as had the wall been standing during the storm of last night, loss of life might have followed.

NO QUORUM.—His Honor Mayor Fox and several of the heads of the Police Department were this morning summoned to appear before the Legislative Committee of Investigation into the supposed frauds connected with the Metropolitan Police bill. They were promptly on hand, but a quorum of the members not being present the matter was postponed until Monday next, when the committee will sit at Harrisburg.

BOOTS.—The bootless individual of whom we made mention yesterday is named William Lynch, residing at Twenty-second and Filbert streets. He states that his house was broken open and his boots stolen, and he hearing the thieves started in pursuit.

GOOD GIRL!

An Appeal from One of the Majority—A Protest Against Miss Anthony.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

I for one am getting alarmed, and disposed to appeal, vainly perhaps, for help. In the name of the majority of the women of this land I call upon men to help us against our sisters. Is there not some probability, daily growing stronger, of the passage of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution? If passed without being first submitted to the women of America it will be an outrage.

The small, dissatisfied minority have not the shadow of a right to force upon us a measure which the most of us heartily and earnestly detest. If the men will only stand faithful, and firmly refuse to let us be dragged into a work for which we are wholly unfitted by nature, education, and tastes, the blessing the majority of the "fair sex" will rest upon them.

If these Woman Suffrage women only had a single forcible, sensible argument to urge in proof that the ballot will be of any use to us, one might have some patience with them. As it is, their empty, utterly profitless talk about oppression, tyranny, and the like fills me with disgust and horror, as I am forced to fear that I see the approach of the dreadful day. "I wish every woman and every man would read Dr. Bushnell's book, "Woman's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature." I do not see how they can refuse to assent to his reasoning. It is a brave and reasonable word, gallantly spoken, for which I, with thousands of my sex, heartily thank him. I wish Miss Anthony, or Mrs. Stanton, or Miss Dickinson, would answer it: I don't mean heap epithets upon him in the *Revolution* style, but *answer* all his arguments and refute them *if they can*. I think the work would convert them.

In such a nation as this, where in most of the States the laws are absurdly, and unjustly almost, in favor of women, this movement seems to me the height of folly and uselessness. For one, I would quite as willingly be admitted to the rights of the bullet as to the rights of the ballot. "We have a right to vote" has nothing to do with it so far as I can see. Perhaps we have, so far as man is concerned, but we certainly have not, so far as our own nature goes. Don't for one moment suppose that I think we are not capable of it. I think with Dr. Bushnell, the most knightly champion we women could have, that we are made for finer uses.

Ah, dear *Tribune*, you have so much power, you go into so many homes, can't you teach women that if they are only true women, all that God means them to be, they need never sigh to be men? for they will find that, without ever condescending to pollute themselves with the pitch of the political arena, they are the governing sex—governing in the only way that a woman can consistently rule, by their noble influence upon their sons, whose characters they form, and by the innate force of their pure, true womanliness.

And, if by constant agitation these women succeed in carrying their measure, oh, men, when the sixteenth amendment is submitted to your votes, as you value true womanhood, as you love the quiet, gentle, pure spirit of home, vote to a man against it.

ONE OF THE MAJORITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., will preach a sermon especially to Young Men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets, at 7½ o'clock. Medical Students and strangers in the city cordially invited.

☞ CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNIVERSALIST), LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. Evening, 7½, fourth sermon to non-church-goers (who are earnestly invited to attend).
Subject:—"The demands of nature in respect to the subject under consideration."

☞ THE REV. T. F. DAVIES, RECTOR of ST. PETER'S, will preach in the BISHOPS CHURCH, North side of SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, Sunday evening. In the morning Rev. J. W. BONHAM will preach on "The Ministry of the Apostolic Church."

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. REED, of the Central Church, at 7½ P. M. Subject for evening, "The motive principle of Christian conduct." All cordially invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the ninth and last sermon of the series to Young Men. Subject, "The conclusion of the whole matter."

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "The painless world;" 7½, "Neutral—Oh sir, cannot I be neutral?" Services every evening next week. Come.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue, Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow on "Intemperance." At 10½ A. M., "Its evil effects." At 7½ P. M., "Its only remedy."

☞ "SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE." Professor JOHN S. HART'S address next Monday evening, at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, should be heard by every Superintendent, Librarian, and Teacher.

☞ MISSIONARY SABBATH AT ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH To-morrow.—Rev. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M. Sabbath Schools at 2½ P. M. At 7½ P. M. Addresses by Dr. DURBIN, the Pastor, and others. Strangers invited.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets. Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon on the Book of Job, and at 3½ P. M. the subject will be, "Is it well with the Child?"

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ MARKET SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Germantown).—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. EDWARD PAYSON COWAN, of St. Louis, Mo.

☞ A SERMON ON TEMPERANCE WILL be preached in ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-SIXTH and BARING Streets, by the Rector, Rev. SAMUEL E. SMITH, on Sunday evening next.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. S. BANKS, of Easton, Pa.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Missionary Anniversary. Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of New York, 10½, Rev. C. P. MASDEN, 7½. All invited.

☞ REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free pews.

INSURANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE "National Life Insurance Company OF THE U. S. A.,"

For the Year Ending December 31, 1869.

PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE H. CLARK.
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE,
JAY COOKE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
HENRY D. COOKE, E. A. ROLLINS.
SECRETARY AND ACTUARY,
EMERSON W. PEET.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D.

Capital Stock paid in full...$1,000,000

Premiums received during the year....	$532,803·03
Interest received from investments and income from all other sources.........	104,339·08
	$637,142·11

EXPENDITURES.

Life losses paid and surrendered policies............	$44,422·12
U. S. and State Taxes............	8,062·83
Commissions to Agents, salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. etc...........	358,540·00
	$411,024·95

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

United States and State Loans, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on Collateral Security............	$1,160,537·12
Deferred Premiums and cash in hands of Agents............	172,142·92
Cash on hand and in bank............	109,863·66
Accrued Interest and all other Assets...	23,961·55
2 19stuth6t	$1,466,505·25

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

JUST OPENED,
NEW PORCELAIN PICTURES, from Dresden and Munich.
A NEW STYLE OF FOLIO STAND, for Parlors.
PORT FOLIOS, for Engravings.
NEW CHROMOS, Etc. Etc.
CARVED RUSTIC, Card and other Frames.

MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER," VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.

For price and circulars apply to

MITCHELL & ALLEN,
2 10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

PERSONAL.

CARD.—MY OLD GALLERY HAVING BEEN taken by other parties for a short time for the sale of Paintings, I would state that I am not connected with that place in any way. My Gallery is located at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
2 18 6t B. SCOTT, JR.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Irish Reform Bill—The Appointment of M. Paradol—The House of Representatives without a Quorum—New Phase of the Cadetship Question.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Reform Bill.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Saturday Review* of to-day notes approvingly the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's Land Reform bill by the Irish members of the Commons. The writer thinks the Irish people will also accept it, unpalatable though it may be, as the first instalment of reform.

The Prussian Parliament.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The old officers of the North German Parliament have been re-elected.

Mons. Paradol's Appointment.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The remonstrances of unemployed diplomats delay M. Prevost-Paradol's appointment as Minister to Washington.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Bourse open firm. Rentes, 73f. 60c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum opens firm and unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Without a Quorum.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House at its meeting this morning found itself without a quorum, whereupon a call of the House was had and a hundred and forty members answered to their names. The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Sale of Cadetships.

Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, was before the Military Committee this morning, and testified that E. P. Brooks called on him and made a proposition to purchase a cadetship, which was refused; that he subsequently gave the appointment to a son of an old friend, who has moved into his district, without any consideration, but that two thousand dollars were subsequently sent into his district to be used for educational and political purposes.

Mr. Brooks was also before the committee, and confirmed the statement of Whittemore.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for the removal of political disabilities incurred by the people of Virginia by reason of the late war. Tabled.

Mr. Howe, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the return of certain private papers of Thomas Jefferson to his executors, which was taken up and passed.

The House bill to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation by the House Military Committee into the sale of cadetships was also passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the disposal of useless military reservations. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) introduced a bill relative to unexpended appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Thurman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for information as to whether any officer of the Government had, contrary to the treaty of July 19, 1866, with the Cherokee nation, enforced taxes upon products manufactured in the Cherokee nation, and sold within the Indian Territory.

House.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation in Colorado subject to pre-emption and homestead entry. Passed.

After a discussion as to the order of business the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A division on an amendment disclosed the absence of a quorum, when the Chairman directed the roll to be called.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Storm Last Night.

LEWISTON, Feb. 19.—The severest gale experienced here for many years occurred yesterday. The wind was furious until late in the night, and it rained continuously for twenty-four hours. The melting of two feet of snow contributed to swell the flood, which submerged the culverts and highways. A wash-out below here stopped the morning train on the Androscoggin Railroad, but the damage will be repaired in time for the noon train. On the Androscoggin Railroad a portion of the bridge at Farmington and a small bridge at Wilton were carried away, and trains will not be able to get through until Monday.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, steamships Tybee, from St. Domingo, and Tarifa, from Liverpool.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Cotton steady; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 24½c. Flour dull and a shade lower; sales of 6000 barrels superfine State and Western at $4·75@5; extra at $5·15@5·30; choice at $5·30@6; and choice and fancy at $5·50@6·30. Wheat dull and declined 1c; sales of 13,000 bushels winter red Western at $1·26@1·30. Corn scarce and without decided change; sales of 19,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@90c. for new, and 70@75c. for unsound. Oats heavy; sales of 18,000 bushels State at 59@62c., and Western at 54@55c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $26·50@26·75. Lard quiet at 15½@15¾c. for steam rendered. Whisky firm at 99c

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Cotton dull at 24c. Flour active and firm for low grades; Howard Street superfine, $4·25@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6.; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; white, 93@95c.; yellow, 93c. Oats, 53@54c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork firm at $27·50@28. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15½@16c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 12½@13c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c Whisky firm at 99c@$1.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be Exploded in any Lamp. It is the Best and Safest Light known.
SILAS FULLER,
2 17 6t No. 924 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Indictment of Prince Bonaparte—He is Liable to the Death Punishment—Great Britain and Canada—The Anglo-Chinese Treaty.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

A Dead-Lock in the New Brunswick Legislature—The Illinois Senatorship—Shipment of Specie—Fatal Stabbing Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Indictment of Prince Bonaparte.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The decision of the High Court, published to-day in the newspapers, is more serious than reported before. By order of the Court, dated on the 18th of February, 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged first for having committed voluntary homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulric Fouville; second, for having attempted the homicide of Fouville. This order places the Prince under Article 304 of the penal code, the punishment being death. In the case of extenuating circumstances, the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees.

It is reported to-day that the sessions of the High Court will be held at Tours, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire.

Paris Street Parades Prohibited.

It is reported that the Prefect of Police will not allow the usual street parades on Shrove Tuesday.

Great Britain and Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Spectator*, in an editorial to-day, thinks England might let Canada be independent, but the country is as reluctant to surrender her empire as the United States was to surrender the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-Chinese Treaty.

The *Spectator* also has an article on the treaty lately concluded by Sir Rutherford Alcock with the Chinese Government, wherein fear is expressed that that gentleman sacrificed the opium revenue to secure other trade privileges with China.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at 93½.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes 73f. 55c.

HAVRE, Feb. 19.—Cotton opened quiet on the spot at 138f., and afloat at 137½f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM THE DOMINION.

New Brunswick Advices.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 19.—The Government is at a dead lock with the Legislative Council because the former has dismissed Mr. Botsford, who had been for many years Clerk of the Council, and the Council refuse to recognize these officers, and have retained Botsford in his position.

The Government accuses Botsford of entertaining annexation sentiments, and say that he owes the Provisional Treasury a large sum of money. The committee of the Legislative Council have reported that they consider the Governor-General as the only representative of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and as Botsford holds his commission direct from the Crown, they regard the action of the Government as illegal.

The Newfoundland House of Assembly has agreed to the paragraph in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's reference to confederation with Canada. It declares a growing feeling of disinclination to link the destinies of Newfoundland with those of the Dominion, in the future of which they can at present see nothing to inspire hope, but much to create apprehension.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Ramsey called up the annual Post Route bill, which was variously amended, and passed.

Mr. Spencer, by unanimous consent, addressed the Senate upon the bill to regulate the hours of labor of Government laborers and mechanics. His speech was mainly in reply to the Senator from Vermont. Mr. Morril, who had assumed that the eight-hour system necessitated a corresponding reduction in the wages of laborers. He advocated the claims upon the Government of the laboring classes in Governmental employ, and urged the passage of the pending bill upon this subject without amendment, so that the beneficent purposes of the eight-hour system might be secured to those for whose benefit they were designed.

Mr. Tipton, rising to a privileged question, said that it appeared by the *Globe* that on the previous day the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had forwarded to the Clerk and had read a telegram from the Governor of Nebraska announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of that State. Believing that parliamentary courtesy required that such intelligence should be communicated by one of the Senators representing that State, he would now inquire of his colleague (Mr. Thayer) whether he had received any official information on the subject.

Mr. Thayer said he had received from the Governor of Nebraska a despatch similar in purport to the one which had been read at the suggestion of Mr. Sumner. If the Governor of Nebraska had desired the reading at the Clerk's desk of any telegram from him he, (Mr. Thayer) thought that a Senator from Nebraska would have been preferred by the Governor to make the request.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Sufferings from Exposure.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A letter from Fort Abercrombie says that Friday, the 11th, there was the most tempestous storm on the plains experienced this winter. On that day, Charles Warner, in company with six soldiers and an Indian scout, left Fort Ransom for Abercrombie. The soldiers and the scout were soon left behind, and Mr. Warner heard no more of them until Saturday evening, while stopping at a station on the route. The scout came in badly frozen and hardly able to talk, reporting that the soldiers the day previous had got lost in a driving storm, and, unhitching the mules, had camped out upon the prairie, all being more or less frozen. The Indian covered four of them with snow, the other two preferring to remain in the open sleigh, and started for assistance. He travelled that night and all the next day, and finally arrived at the station, but so badly frozen and exhausted as to have no clear idea where the soldiers were left buried. His tracks having been covered by the drift, it was impossible to follow them back, and no search was made for the missing men, and they are probably dead. The same day two men chopping wood near Alexandria were lost, and have not since been heard of.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamer Ville de Paris takes out $111,000, and the steamer Donau $60,000 in specie.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The "Monarch" at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19.—The Monarch arrived off Annapolis at 7·30 last night and anchored six miles out, where she now lies. At 10·30 this morning, Captain Commerell, Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, Captain Hand, and Mr. McFane, of the British Legation, came ashore and were received by Secretary Robeson, of the Navy, and Commodore Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The party, with the exception of Secretary Robeson, then called on Governor Bowie, and were entertained at the Executive Mansion. The heads of the bureaus of the Navy Department are expected to visit the ship some day next week.

The Senate of Maryland to-day appointed a committee to invite the President of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress to the floors of the Legislature, on the occasion of their visit to the Monarch.

THE STORM.

Its Effects in New England.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The last night train from New York did not arrive here until about 1·30 this afternoon, owing to the washing away of the track by the heavy rain of last night.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19.—The storm cleared off early this morning, and at noon the thermometer indicated 20 above zero. Heavy thunder showers are reported north of here. The night train over the Northern Road was detained for two hours by the washing of earth upon the rails in several places. The Suncook Valley was washed as to prevent the running of trains. The Merrimac river is rising fast, but it has cleared off cold, and it is not apprehended that the river will rise high enough to cause any damage.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Hanged by Mistake.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Yesterday William Cook, colored, aged 11 years, with two younger companions, amused themselves by playing hanging in a loft belonging to the employer of Cook's father. The boy Cook stood upon a bale of hay and placed a halter about his neck, the other end being attached to a rafter. The other boys left the place for a few minutes, and on returning found Cook had stepped or fallen and hanged himself. When found life was entirely extinct.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Stabbing Affair.

WHEELING, Feb. 19.—This morning Richard McCracken stabbed Frank Mountz to the heart. McCracken was arrested and confined in the lock-up, but escaped during the night, and has not yet been rearrested. The affair grew out of an altercation in regard to the use of a livery belonging to Mountz's employer. McCracken was under the influence of liquor.

The Illinois Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—J. J. Reynolds, Military Commander of the Fifth Military district, Texas, writes to F. G. Gray, editor of the *Daily State Journal*, a lengthy letter declining to permit the use of his name in connection with the United States Senate, and that his sense of propriety and conviction of right preclude it under existing circumstances.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Sun & E 7s....100	100 sh Read...s5&i. 48¾
$4000 Leh V R n bds ls.cp... 95	300 do.....b60. 48⅞
	200 do.....b60. 48⅞
21 sh Leh Val...... 54	100 do.....s60. 48¾
3 do.. ....s5. 54	600 do..ls.b60. 48⅞
2 do....s5wn 54	300 do..s60wn. 48⅞
10 sh Penna R..... 57½	100 do.....s30.48·69
100 do.....s10. 57	700 do..ls.b60. 48⅞
5 sh Phila Bk.....161	200 do....s40. 48¾
200 sh Read..s10wn. 48¾	100 do...s5wn. 48¾
200 do..ls.s10. 48½	200 do.....b30. 48⅞
100 do.....s30.48·69	100 do.....s10.48·69
100 do..s5&in. 48¾	100 do.....s10.48·69
100 do..s10wn. 48¾	600 do..ls.b60. 48⅞
500 do..ls.b60. 48¾	100 do......b5. 48¾
100 do....s5&i. 48¾	100 do......b60. 48⅞
100 do........ 48¾	300 do...ls.b3. 48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N...ls.100¾	200 sh Reading.b60. 48⅞
$100 do.........100¾	19 sh Mech Bk..ls. 32
$400 do.......ls.100¾	20 sh Girard Bk.... 58½
$500 do.........100¾	5 sh Pa Nat Bk.... 60
$1000 Leh V n bds.. Cp.... 95	103 sh O C & A R R. 40
50 sh Pa Salt M Co. 44	200 sh Penna.ls.s5. 57

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm5 PHILADELPHI

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY seat, one mile from Penllyn Station, N. P. R. R., sixteen miles from the city,—8½ acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and vegetable garden, with trees and shrubbery well grown; 10 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with wide piazzas and modern conveniences. Also, stable, carriage-house, and ice-house.
Immediate possession given.
For terms and further particulars apply to
HENRY E. BUSCH.
2 19 sw3t* No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

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RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28‡

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN..........	$100	STEERAGE..........	$35
To London..........	105	To London..........	40
To Paris..........	115	To Paris..........	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool..........	$80	Liverpool..........	$30
Halifax..........	20	Halifax..........	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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